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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 38 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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Best remedy for coldsy coughs and other bronchia and lung affections
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BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
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Can be had from :—
THE
POPULAR PHARMACY,
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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, HORNBY ROAD.
Opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamers.		Tons.
1923				
17th	Feb.	KHYBER		9,014
24th	,,	MACEDONIA†		11,080
3rd	March	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th	,,	DEVANHA		8,092
17th	,,	CHINA *		7,952
24th	,,	MOREA *		10,911
31st	,,	MANTUA		10,905
7th	April	MALWA		10,941
14th	,,	KAISAR-I-HIND†		11,430
21st	,,	NARKUNDA†		16,227
28th	,,	MACEDONIA		11,080
5th	May	CALEDONIA		7,622
12th	,,	PLASSY		7,503
19th	,,	MOLDAVIA†		15,900
26th	,,	CHINA		7,952

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about		Steamers.		Tons.
1923.				
24th	February	MANTOLA*		7,961
10th	March	PERTH		5,000
16th	,,	DOMALA		5,441
30th	,,	MATIANA		8,900
13th	April	MULBERA		9,100
27th	,,	MANTOLA		8,963
11th	May	DUMANA		8,600
25th	,,	MERKARA		8,285

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923.			
24th	February	SOUDAN	
3rd	March	SICILIA	
28th	April	SOUDAN	
31st	May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date		Steamers.		Tons.
1923.				
9th	March	MOLDAVIA		
6th	April	HALDERA		Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about		Steamers.		Destination.
12th	Feby	VITA		Karachi via K'war
15th	,,	BANDRA		9-30 A.M. Basra via K'war and Karachi.
16th	,,	VARSOVA		Basra via Karachi
17th	,,	LINGA		Karachi via K'war
21st	,,	KAROA		East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Ricol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. "Jalatarang"	4300	15th February.
s. s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	25th February.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Dep.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845.	13 Feb.	27 Feb.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3757	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Rangoon Maru	K. Teutsumi	5059	2 March	14 March
Kobun Maru		4460	7th Mar	17th Mar
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6088	16 March	30 March

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4962. Telegrams "YUSEN."

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Deptre.
Luzon Maru	N. Kamisawa	3980	3 Feb.	17 Feb.
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	12 Feb.	26 Feb.
Indo Maru	Y. Takeda	5001	27 ,,	15 Mar.
Sumatra Maru	M. Taubaki	5862	15 Mar.	29 Mar.
Honolulu Maru	M. Meguro	5751	30 Mar.	15 Apl.

For particulars apply to
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

KHANDWANI STEAMSHIP LINE
S. S. "ORURO"
will sail on or about the 13th instant, with Passengers and Cargo for Persian Gulf Forts, will also take Transhipment Cargo for Baghdad via Basra.
Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and Deck Class Passengers.
For rates of Freight and Passage, please apply to:—
DADA MIA KHANDWANI,
389, Memonwada Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.
(Tele. No. 2296.)

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
BRANCHES.
LONDON CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC.,
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.
Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000
HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Golman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
314, Hornby Road (J. N. Petit Institute Building).
Post Box No. 876.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..	.. Rs.	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ..	.. ,,	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP ,, ..	.. ,,	1,18,68,428
TOTAL FUNDS ,,	.. ,,	1,57,15,430

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES.
INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd., Martin & Co. Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N.R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc,—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd., R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M.A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT. SWEETENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy, Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java., Ltd.,
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.,
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pourule Commerce & Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.,
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 — 20%
Dividend declared 1922 — 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/-per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY; 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD. LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.
1. Policies kept up automatically. No loss of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronise "Bharat."
For particulars please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office
303, Hornby Road (Top Floor) Bombay
JIVANLAL G. PATEL,
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richay Road,
No. 6127, Ahmedabad.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1825
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,195,211 £3,516,267
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE, HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Banddoeng	Medan	Soerabaia
Cheribon	Penang	Sole
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Horaby Road.
D. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A thoroughly qualified CINEMA CAMERAMAN for a film producing Company in Calcutta. Apply with testimonials and stating salary expected. Box No. 9017, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6412

WANTED—Young men of good character for the Band and Drums of the 3-4th Bombay Grenadiers Apply in person to the OFFICE MARINE LINES, Bombay.
A R6452

WANTED—A reliable and competent Indian ACCOUNTANT. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD., Sprott Road Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 15693

WANTED—An experienced SUPERVISOR for Primary Schools. Graduate or Undergraduate with good knowledge of Gujerathi need apply to HON. SECRETARY, H. H. The Aga Khan's Ismaili Central Board of Education. Khoja Jamatkhana, Khadak.
A R6446

WANTED AT ONCE—A MOTOR MECHANIC to take charge of Repair shop, must also act as Salesman for second hand vehicles, good salary and commission to reliable man must have highest references. Apply Box No. 9027 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A F15697

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p. m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two day's free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1. Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

DOCTOR.—UNIVERSITY qualified going to London next month would act as Medical Officer in charge of steamer or Companion to invalid or gentlemen. Moderate Renumeration. Apply Box No 9020, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6428

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—Open land 20 ft. by 40 ft. in Tarwadi Lane, near Sonapoor. Low Rent. Apply Dr. MADAN, Kandewadi Corner, Girgaon.
C R6427

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS with electric lights in Building 42, Cawasji Patel Street. Rent Rs. 35 to 60. Apply top floor
C R6453

TO LET—First class pucca built GODOWN with stone floor, 3,250 square feet, near Byculla Club. Apply MACLEOD & CO., Sultan Building, Fort Street.
C15583

TO LET—BLOCKS, GARAGE and open space at New Nagpada. Apply HIRJI GOVINDJI & CO., 82, Baroda Street, Telephone No. 1697.
C R6399

HOTELS.

PUNJAB PALACE HOTEL—The best and a modern Hindu Hotel. Both vegeterians and non-vegeterians admitted. Special rates for monthly boarders and lodgers. Carnac Road., Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
R6450

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

ELECTRIC GENERATIONS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at sweeping reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 5

FOR SALE and IMMEDIATE DELIVERY —Secondhand Books and Doxey's Soultchers, Drawing Frames, Hoppers and Howard and Bullough's Slubbing and Drawing Frames, all guaranteed. Complete in working order. Apply Mr. E. K. PALIA, 72, Apollo Street, Fort.
K 15695

FOR SALE.—Or HIRE, on long lease a Completely equipped MACHINE FACTORY and FOUNDRY in Bombay capable to produce first class of machinery, such as Gins, looms, etc., and all classes of castings location in the centre of all Mills and Factories. Those anxious to buy or take up or lease should apply personally E. K. PALIA, 72, Apollo Street. Fort, Bombay.
K 15694

SPORTS.

Racing Expert

in his Selections for the THIRD DAY of the Big Meeting, included—

Whispering, Vale of York, Joy Girl, Cintra, Voltage, The Minx, Murmansk, Flaming Orb, Silver Image, Quarryman, Baktavar and Hatchel.

TUESDAY being a holiday, spend it at the Races after consulting him.

Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

THE RENOWN TIPS—NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by Capt. NEMO for Bombay Races 4th Meeting TUESDAY, as usual 3 Winners and 4 places only for Rs 5. You won't be sorry for to-day's results Try your luck. Available from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, 1st Floor, behind Rose & Co., Fort.
S R6448

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—35 Platt Bros S. R. GINS, complete and 35-40 N.H.P. Boiler with Compound Steam-Engine (must be in good order) Write with full particulars to K.G. NAMJOSHI, Engineer, Behind Thakurdwar Post Office Bombay No. 2.
P. R.6321.

WANTED—TO BUY a small PRINTING PRESS or to join as a Partner. Write with full particulars to Box No. 9026 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
R R6454

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR, specially used for Gent's suits. Very durable, simple and cheap. For samples. Apply GANGA STORES, Kasganj U. P.
T R6287

KASHMIR TWEEDS pure wool, suit length (7½ yds. by 24 in.) Rs. 11. Mention shade while ordering. Kashmir pure saffron Rs. 1-14 a tola. Silk embroidered leather hand-bags for ladies Rs. 2-8. Concession to trade. KASHMIR STANDARD TRADING Co., Srinagar.
T R6209

EARN Rs 3, 30 and 52 a day with our Knitter of 320 Banian Machines of 2,500 and 4,700 respectively Earning Guaranteed Productions purchased particulars with anna stamp THE ASIATIC KNITTING, COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Machinery Department, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Karachi.
T R6455

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft natural wool. Choicest designs and selected shades of every colour. Fashionable yet respectable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yards x 24 inches) Rs. 12. Coat length (5 yards) Rs. 9. Makes charming coat. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12-0 per tola. We supply everything of KASHMIR at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE. Srinagar, Kashmir.
T. R.6326.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPA RAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write to it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphia.
(HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy, V.P.P Charges As. 4.

"WHITE LEPROSY."

PERFECTLY CURED in a week's application, failing which price must be refunded. Price Rs. 3/8 per box. Bahar-e-Husu—It removes blotches, pimples, black spots and spots of Small-pox and imparts fascinating and charming beauty. Price Rs. 4 per tin. MANAGER, Maqbool-i-am, Faridi-Dawakhana, No. 65, Darbhanga.
R6357

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

KANERI CAVES, BORIVLI.

VISITORS to the Kaneri Caves are warned that the whole of my jungle of Magathana (which includes the Kaneri Caves) is CLOSED on SUNDAY 18th February, 1923 and no one will be allowed to enter the said Jungle on that day.

JANMAYJAY CHUBILDAS,
Proprietor Magathana and Kaneri Caves,
BORIVLI.
Dated the 6th Februaary, 1923.
CR6369

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "CELEBES MARU" having arrived at Bombay from Japan on the 11th instant via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills of claims for shortage, short-delivery and or damage,, etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. OHARA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of following Old Ring Frames of the JAM MFG. CO., LTD.:—
(1) WARP—Make Tweedale and Smalley, year 1895, of 340 spindles each.
(2) WARP—Make Brooks and Doxey, year 1892, of 372 spindles each.
(3) WEFT—Make Brooks and Doxey, year 1892, of 372 spindles each.
Arrangement for seeing them in working order can be made for which and for further particulars write or see the AGENTS at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a qualified LADY PHYSICIAN for a Municipal Female Dispensary. Candidates must hold degrees or diplomas of a recognized University or College. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 200 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 per mensem to Rs. 300 per mensem. No private practice whatever will be allowed. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age, experience, nationality, etc., should reach Undersigned before 3rd March, 1923.

(Sd.) GEO. W. LEWIS,
Acting Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Karachi,
6th February, 1923.
C15688

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWNTIETH DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share will be paid on and after the 26th February, 1923, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the company, No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, to those share-holders whose names stand on the Register of the company on 26th January, 1923, and that the Dividend Warrants will be issued to them either on production of share certificates or on writing an application to the Agents.

By the order of the Board,
V. J. VARDE & CO.,
Agents.
C15696

THE GOKAK MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, February 28th, 1923, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended December, 31st, 1922.
(2) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. V. A. Grantham who retires from office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 20th to March 7th, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1923.

NOTE.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, or Madras, on and after March 12th to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 28th February, 1923, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
C15679

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5.)

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF WITH POWERS.
Of Small Causes at Muctra Agra.
Suit No. 933 of 1922.

RANGI LAL s/o Ganga Ram, Brahman by caste resident of Muttra.....Plaintiff.
Vs.

BHAGWAN DAS, s/o Chhuttan, Sunar by caste resident of Ahmedabad Chakla Jamalpure near Dada Bhais Factory on the shop of Nathi Mal goldsmith. .....Defendant.
To

BHAGWAN DAS, s/o, Chhuttan, Sunar by caste dwelling at Ahmedabad, Chakla Jamalpure near Dada Bhais' Factory on the shop of Nathi Mal goldsmith.

WHEREAS Rangi Lal plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 65 on the basis of bond, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 21st day of March 1923 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and all the documents upon which, you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 8th day of February 1923.

(Signed)
Munsiff's Court.
(With powers of Small Causes.)

NOTICE.

1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both.

C.15685.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1363 of 1922.

(1) VASANTRAO VINAYAK KATVI and (2) RANCHHODDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT, both of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, the former residing at Mahim and the latter at C. P. Tank Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs
NAGARDAS JUTHABHAI MEHTA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 9th day of January, 1923, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the defendant Nagardas Juthabhai Mehta in the following properties.

(A) PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the tenements messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1358 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 489, 489, 489, 489, 547 and 638 New Nos. 2482, 1/2482, 2/2482, 3/2482, 4/2482, A/2482, B/2482, C/2482, and 2947 Old Survey Nos. 536, 536, 536, 536, 538 and New Survey Nos. 1/7837, A/7837, 2 to 4/7837, 6-7-8/7837, 9-10-11/7837, 12-13-14/7837, 15-16-17/7837, 18-19/7837 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 1279(1), 1279(2), 1279(3), 1279(4), 1279(5), 1279(6), and 1280 and Street Nos. 1, 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 2 which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North partly by Girgaum Back Road and partly by land on which there was a well which is now closed, on or towards the South by the property of Gopal Yeshwant and Bai Bhagirthibai widow of Yeshwant Parashram, on or towards the West partly by a passage of the oart of Rao Bahadur Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, on or towards the East by the property of Killachand Devchand.

(B) FERGUSSON ROAD PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Fergusson Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1036 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3A/12433 and New Survey No. 1A/12835, together with the building dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 2055 (1C) and Street No. 1051 B. B. and bounded, on or towards the East and South by the property of Kashinath Devji Dhuru and on or towards the West by Municipal ground and on or towards the North by Fergusson Road.

(C) PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 1050-69 square yards or thereabouts according to the said conveyance of 23rd June, 1920, as hereinabove stated and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Collector's Old No. 21, Collector's New No. 3509, Old Survey No. 66 and New Survey No. 1/87 together with the tenement of building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 588 and 5859 (1) and Street Nos. 334 and 335 all which premises are situated at upper Mahim in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the said proposed 40 feet public Road, on or towards the West partly by the proposed extension of the said Lady Jamsedji Road, on or towards the North by property belonging to Bombay Municipality and on or towards the South by the said proposed sixty feet public Road.

(D) PROPERTY AT ELPHISTONE ROAD.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situate at Elphistone Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12914 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 53, 78, 203, 209, 221, New Nos. 11938, A/11938, B/11938, C/11977 and New Survey Nos. 2/1925 3-4/1925, 1/1923 and 1/1924 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 3496, 3497, 3498, Street Nos. 960, 961 and 962 bounded, on or towards the East partly by portion of New Survey No. 1920 partly of New Survey No. 1924 and partly by property of B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on or towards the West partly by portion of New Survey No. 1923 and partly by portion of New Survey No. 1924 and 1925, on or towards the North by water passage and on or towards the South by the public passage.

(E) PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax redeemed tenure, containing by admeasurement 2204 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors New No. Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1/84 and 1/88 togetherwith the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. and Street No. all which premises are situate at and on the side of Street at in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the said proposed forty feet public Road; on or towards the West by the proposed extension of the said Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the North by property belonging to the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the South by the said proposed sixty feet public road.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other that claims resolving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 1st day of February, 1923, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1923.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.
15682

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive tenders on Company's authorised forms (price of form, Re. 1 per copy) at his office at Bombay up to 12 hours on MONDAY, 26th February, 1923, for the purchase of 300 tons cast iron and 20 tons mixed scrap, lying at Kalyan. No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 with each tender.

The successful tenderer will not be allowed any concession for the carriage of any material purchased by him.

For particulars apply to:—

T. FRASER,
District Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th February 1923.
C15686

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAJID GULAB, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client Mr. JAFFERBHAI RANMAL CHINIKAMWALLA of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, containing an area of nine hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, situate at Moreland Road and being Plot No. 60 of the Agripada West estate of the Board, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 58 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Rahimbux Khodabux, on the South-East by Moreland Road and on the South-West by Plot No. 62 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Tyaballi Kamrudin and on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and forming portions of lands bearing New Survey No. 3527 and Cadestrial Survey No. 1659 (part of) and E Ward No. 4104 (5) and Street No. 60.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1923.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C15683

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF GIRGAUM BACK ROAD AND SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Duwarkadas Jeykisondas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Chandulal Dalsukhram Zaveri and under the power of sale given by an Indenture of mortgage dated 3rd March 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of leasehold tenure situate at Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 2977 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 705, 706, 708, 307, New Nos. 3216 and VF/2071, Old Survey Nos. 578 and 576, New Survey Nos. 7912 and 19/7910 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D Nos. 1336 (1 and 2), 343 (1), 344 (1), Street Nos. 1-4 and 23-24 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the Girgaum Back Road and partly by the Sandhurst Road, on or towards the South by the property of Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ranchordas Bhavan and partly by the property of Yeshwant Ramchandra Naik and on or towards the East by the Benham Hall Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY OF 23 DOUBLE ROLLER GINS AT BHILAVADI, NEAR RAILWAY STATION, SATARA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1923, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms the Ginning and Press Factory of 23 double rollers, Gins and Press with Finisher and together with buildings, out-houses, and godowns and about 30 acres of land in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHED SEWING THREADS.

Under Instructions from Messrs H. Blascheck and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at Pydhoni Tamba Kanta opposite Hanuman's Temple on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Alimahomed Abdulhusein Sutarwalla of Parsi Gully.

15 Bales Bleached sewing Thread each 30 bundles of 10 lbs. No. 28/2.

1 Bale Bleached sewing Thread 58 Bundles of 5lbs. No. 50/4.

1 Bale Bleached Sewing Thread 59 Bundles of 5 lbs. and one bundle about 2½ lbs. No. 42/2.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th February, 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, SWEET TONE COTTAGE PIANO BY ALLISON PLATEDWARE GLASSWARE, CARPETS, ICE BOX etc.

On Tuesday, the 13th February 1923 in Taher Mansions opp. Sir. P. M. Mehta's Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY & Co., will sell by Public Auction selected pieces of furniture comprising of dining table sideboard dinner waggon dumbwaiters, tea tables, handsome silver show and cabinet, sweet-tone cottage piano, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved table, palmstands, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, Chesterfield chairs tea tables, low armchairs, ladies fancy writing table, hatstands, card tables, carpets, bedroom furniture, mirror almirahs cloth and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, revolving bookstands and revolving chairs, ice box, etc., etc.

The property of a European Civil Engineer and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Auction sale of the deceased Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery's effects such as very old brassware, chinaware, furniture, steel trunks, steel cupboards, various kinds of stools useful to goldsmiths, black smiths and carpenters, nicely carved stones, one furnace, one lot valuable books, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the deceased's bungalow at Byculla, Clare Road, opposite Adelply Chambers, the following:—

Very old brassware, Chinaware, furniture, steel trunks, steel cupboards, various kinds of stools useful to goldsmiths, blacksmiths and carpenters, nicely carved stones, one furnace, one lot valuable books, etc., etc.

Effects of Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Bombay Army.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST OREGON PINE TIMBER.

By order of Messrs. Millars' Timber & Trading Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs Esmail Ebrahim & Co., Banian Road, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 15th February 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Victoria House Depot, Victoria Road, Byculla, the following:—

Best Oregon Pine, 12" x 1½" Lengths 18 ft to 36 ft., measuring about Tons. 20.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th Feb. 1923.

MESSRS, MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnaance Officer Kirkee Arsenal Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a Public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, 21st. February/1923, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

Lead mixed and Pure Lead and antimony Alloy, Brass, Zinc, Gunmetal, Copper and aluminium Ingots old, Brass, coper and aluminium scrap, Tents I. P. Flies, Walls, and G. S. 160ths Tin bread circular, Lamp old, Stoves, Shell bodies, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks, water bottles, Horseshoes, Tubs, shovels old, Gunny old, canvas old, Tin old, Vices, locks, Durries, Silk Folt, Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvels old, cordage cotton old, cells Electric, Cylinders, Guns, Cover canvas. Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware, web old, Jhools, Steel Cast Ccrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Belows, Files, Spanners, Rags old cloths, Pumps, Wheels, Boxes of sorts, Mattres cases, sheets, Buckets, ground sheets, carts of sorts, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Bullocks Jhools, Doosootie old tanks, Balances, spring, Cable Electric, Camp Kettles, Mechinery of sorts, Drums, Bicycles, wool, cotton, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
R6447

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instruction from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs MEHTA & CO., will sell by Punblic Auction on MONDAY, the 26th and TUESDAY, the 27th instant daily at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcel consisting of Tailet Table, cylinders, Boats and Shoes, C. P. goods Bales Rubber Tyres solid, Saries, copper scrapes, Stationery, Chairs, Burgs, anvils, English and Indian Medicenes, Fancy Brassware, Iron Seales, Baggings, Brass, copper, alluminium and Eanamelled ware, Trunks and boxes, old clothing, bearskin, cots and charpoys and various other articles.

Cash will be requored at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BRONZE STATUES ON MARBLE STANDS, 46 CLOCKS ONE LARGE GRAND FATHER CLOCK AND ONE LOT FLOWER POTS, AND JARS.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of the office concerned.

20 Bronze statues on Marble Stands of small as well as large sizes.

46 Clocks and one large Grandfather clock.

One lot flower pots and jars.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th Feb., 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
113, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPOHTANT TO IRON MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL JOISTS, STEEL BEAMS, MILD STEEL AND STEEL FLATS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs SKIPPER & CO LTD., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shaik Imam and Sons of Secundrabad (Deccan) the defaulting buyers a large quantity of Steel Beams, etc., as under:—

A 2 On THURSDAY the 22nd day of February 1923 at 3-30 p.m. at the Bombay Port Trust Duty Paid Warehouse.

DESCRIPTION OF STEEL FLATS.
Per s. s. "Frienfels."

	Ton.	Cwt.	Qt.	lbs.
398 pieces 1½ x ¼	.....7.	9.	2.	16.
180 pieces 2 x ¼	..... 1.	15.	1.	20.
515 pieces 2 x ⅜	..... 9.	11.	3.	12.
62 pieces 1¼ x ¼	..... 0.	17.	2.	4.
129 pieces 1¼ x 3/8	..... 2.	0.	2.	12.

(ex 116 of above were short landed.)

A. (2.) On the same day as above immediately on selling the above lot (at B. P.T. Ware-House No.

DESCRIPTION OF STEEL JOISTS.
per s. s. "City of Marseilles."

46 pieces 36' to 40' long, 4½x1¾x6⅛ 5. 3. 2. 17.

These are stored the duty paid Warehouse.

A (3) On the same day as above immediately on selling the above lot (at the Godown of Messrs. Jeena & Co., Malet Bunder, near the B. P. T. Duty Paid Warehouse:—

DESCRIPTION OF ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
per s. s. "Moora".
Approx. Weight 10. 3. 2. 14.

10 40' x 6' x 3" x 12 lbs.
10 39' x 6' x 3" x 12" lbs.
10 38' x 6' x 3" x 12 lbs.
10 37' x 6' x 3" x 12 lbs.
10 36' x 6" x 3' x 12 lbs.

4 (b) On FRIDAY the 23rd February 1923 at 3 p.m. at the godown of Messrs Jeena and Co. near the Parsee Statue at Byculla:—

DESCRIPTION OF GALVANIZED SHEETS.
per s. s. "Scindia."

120 pieces 6' x 3' x 24 Guage, approx weight 1. 0. 1. 21.

5 (b) On the same day immediately on selling the above lot at the godown of Tulsidas Khemji at Sholapur Godown opposite Prince's and Victoria Docks.

DESCRIPTION OF ROLLED STEEL JOISTS
per s. s. "Banca."

Approx. Weight 20. 6. 0. 0.
3 pieces 36 x 5 x 3 x 11 lbs.
21 pieces 37x5x3x11 lbs.
21 pieces 38x5x3x11 lbs.
16 pieces 39x5x3x11 lbs.
18 pieces 36x5x3x11 lbs.
6 pieces 39x5x3x11 lbs.
22 pieces 40x5x3x11 lbs.

DESCRIPTION OF ROLLED STEEL JOISTS.
per s. s. "Karmala."

18 pieces 40' x 7' x 4' 16 lbs. per foot.
4 pieces 36' x 8' x 4" 18lb. per foot.
4 pieces 35' x 8" x 4" 18 lb. per foot.
3 pieces 33' x 8" x 4" 18lb. per foot.
4 pieces 32' x 8" x 4" 18 lb. per foot.
Approx. Weight 10. 1. 2. 14.

These are stored at Malet Bunder in the Godown of Jeena and Co., next to the duty paid Warehouse.

6 (b) On the same day as above immediately the above lot is sold at the godown of Messrs. Cox and Co. at Poona Street opposite Princes and Victoria Docks:—

Per s. s. "Alipore."

60 bundles 3/8" Round Mild Steel Weight 3 tons.

Per s. s. "Elysia".

80 bundles 1/2" Round Mild Steel Weight 4 tons.

Per s. s. "Delta"

40 bundles ¼" Round Mild Steel Weight 2 tons.

Per s. s. Olympia"

313 Steel Flat 18'x1½"x¼" approx. Weight 7 13. 3. 10.
273 Steel Flat 18'x2"x¼" approx. Weight 7. 12. 3. 4.
415 Steel Flat 18'x1¾x3/8" approx. Weight 7. 12. 1. 21.
368 Steel Flat 18'x2"x3/8" approx. Weight 7. 14. 2. 11.
1369 Steel Flats. 30. 13. 3. 0.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance paid and goods removed within three days of the sale. Further conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 13th February 1923.

ILLUSTRATED

SUNDAY EDITION

Bombay Chronicle.

An excellent medium for Advertisements.

Popular among All Classes.

MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
HINDUSTAN FILM CO,'S
MASTERPIECE
GANESH JANMA
(6 Reels)
AND COMIC.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT——4TH WEEK
Present
Pathe super Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
(10 and 12 episodes in 6 Reels)

PATHE GAZETTE
LOOK OUT
Follow the exploits of Elinor Field and Freeman Van Dyke in "THE JUNGLE GODDESS"—the most sensational serial ever filmed. See the hundreds of wild animals; the scores of hair-breadth escapes; the thrills in each of 15 episodes which will literally lift you out of your seat.

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
MARKANDEYA AVATAR
Note the change in time and rates:—
Sunday 4 Shows:—9 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0, p. m
On other days 4 Shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show:—3-30 p. m.
Special shows for Mahashivratri holiday 9 & 10-15 a.m. 12-0, 1-45, & 3-30 p.m.
OUR RATES:—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12.
1st class As. 9. Second class As. 7 and 3rd class As 4.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Tuesday 13th February 1923 (3 p. m. Noon.)
SWAYAMVAR.
Wednesday 14th Feb. 1923 (8-30 p.m. Night)
EAKACHPYALA.
Saturday 17th Feb. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night)
MUKANAYAT.
Sunday 18th Feb. 1923 (3 p. m. Noon)
DRAUPADI.
Manager.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR'
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
Will Stage at the
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY THEATRE
on
TUESDAY the 13th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SHARDA.
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"LOVE WATCHES"
featuring
CORINNE GRIFFITH.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO- NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents
THE COMPTON COUTT'S COMEDY CO.
IN
"SECRETS"
Booking at Rose and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A drama of a lover's faith, a mother's trust and a father's suspicion.
THE SIN OF MARTHA QUEED.

EMPRESS THEATRE
Direction MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE BIGGEST THRILL OF YOUR LIFE
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL
in 15 Smashing Episodes.
IT IS A SERIAL OF BREATHLESS INTEREST. THE ENTIRE GAMUT OF HUMAN EMOTIONS IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS OF THRILLS.
THIS WEEK
THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.
AND BY SPECIAL REQUEST
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN HIS LATEST COMEDY
"THE IDLE CLASS."

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
MAHA NANDA
A Social photoplay
produced by
Hindoostan Film Co.
Under the
SUPERVISION OF MR. PHALKE
the famous artist of Krishna Janma.
SEE how the evolution of a concubine progresses.
A MAGNIFICENT, FLAWLESS PICTURE.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road Byculla
presents
THE SUPER-SERIAL SENSATION OF THE YEAR
The Mysterious Pearl
featuring
Ben Wilson and NEVA GERBER. A serial of Suspense and Thrills with a story the public craves for.
FIRST THREE EPISODES.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

CAUSE LIST.

WENESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

5336-22—Shamrao M and H, M K Hiramanek v Fred Mitchell and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Cuits).

2407-21—Craigie B and C, Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau, Rustomji Edulji Dadachanji and Co, and others, Bhaishanker K and G, Dikshit M and Co.

4092-22—Merwanji K and Co., Devidas Madhavji and others, Vaidya Shantilal Gulabhai, Purshotam and Co.

SHOT CAUSES.

4193-22—Captain and V, George Grierson Kiss-Malkhan Khan Pathan.

5265-22—Amarchand and M, M R Ved and Co, Manishanker Mayashanker Thakore Mulla and M.

5199-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Desai and Kobayashi Cowasji Jamshetji Maneckji Kapadia, N. C Dalal and Co.

3476-22—Kanga and C, Shivji Ratansey, Haji Esmail Haroon, Amin and D.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

5632-22—Malvi M R and Co, Esmail Ebrahim and anr. Saiyed Taimoor.

5635-22—Dikshit M. and Co, Purshotamdas Pranjivandas Yeshwant Gangara Pawar.

1634-22—Dastur and Co, Abdul Gany, Abdulla Hussein, Dharamsey D and Co.

4948-22—Motichand and D. Mahomedally Abdulally Rajkotwalla, Sarafally Abdulally Haveliwalla and anr. Khandwalla and Ch.

21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Pestonji Edulji Dalal v Ardeshir Khodabux Irani others, Mulla and M, Shroff and L.

4349-22—Shamrao M and H, Zaveri Jindamu Hyderabadwalla and anr v Gulamall Mahomed Hussein and ors, Tyabji and Co.

4690-22—Kanga and S, Ismailbhai Mahomed bhai Banatwalla and anr v Haji Suleman G Mithwani, Smetham B an L.

4882-22—Dallas and Co, Joao Mariano De Almeida v Thomas D'Silva.

5121-22—Andrade and C, Elizabeth Knight window and anr v Anne Quetta Rodrigues and anr, Mulla and M.

5329-22—Madhowji and Co, Hathimbhai Gula Hussein v Padamsey Narsibhai.

5770-22—Mehta L and Co, Varjiwandas Hirj and Co v Govindji Ratanji, Daphtary F and D.

5823-33—Mantri and Co, Janardhan Anant Dhuru v Pandurang Jagannath Mule.

19-23—Mulji Th and Co, Abdoolally Shamsud din v Mahasukh Chandula and Co.

2720-22—Motichand and D, Mithanlal Bisansarup v Ladu Gopal, Manilal and K.

1856-22—Madhowji and Co, Ramdas Bhoja Madhavji Hariram, N C Dalal and Co.

5147-22—Payne and Co, Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and ors v Bayonet Washing and Dyeing Co and ors, Little and Co, Sukhanker and Co.

353-23—Jamshetji R and D. Esufally Ebrahimji Banukwalla, Tailor Nagji Gopal and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

4775-22—Amin and D, Joosub Issak, Huji Sulaman and Co, Chitnis K and M.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3075-22—Rustomji and G, Vanaji Ramchandraji and Co, aRRghunath Shanker Pandit, Dikshit M and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

58-22—Wadia G nd Co, Bhagwanji Shivji vs Jehangir Fardunji Karak, Payne and Co.

52-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Jiwandas Parbhudas v Hakamchand Vallabhji, Bhaishanker K and G.

172-22—Mulla and M, Maganlal Umedchand v Sullemanji Kadirbhai, Payne and Co.

4873-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Oomar Dossal v Ramdas Govindji, Mulla and M.

3634-19—Mehta L and Co, Dwarkadas Chhotalal and Co vs Tribhowandas Narottam, Dubash and Co.

1449-19—Mulla and M, Patel Bros v Gordhandas Amulakchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

1611-19—N C Dalal and Co, Ghelabhai Jeychand v Patel Bros, Mulla and M.

946-22—Little and Co, Cox and Co v Warden and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

1485-22—Mulla nd M, Fogabhai Ramdas v Rehlumal Tejmal, Merwanji K and Co.

350-22—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Rustamji Patel v M M Kopti, Rustomji and G.

718-29—Dubash and Co, Woolcombe Bros and Co v Ratansey Deokaran, Ferreira and V.

2965-22—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Nasserwanji Mehta v Popatlal Mohanlal, Thakoredas and D.

349-22—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd v Kanji Purshotam and ors, Craigie B and C, Edgelow G W and Co.

1565-21—Dubash and Co, Chimaniram Motilal v Ganeshdas Laxminarayen, Khandwalla and Ch..

2562-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd v Jal F Jassawalla.

LONG CAUSES.

3642-19—Mulla and M, Sunderji Harriram and Co, v. the All India United Insurance Co, Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co,

2498-20—Little and Co, Syed Mahomed Hussain Kazrani and anr, Haji Bibe Fatma Begum widow and others Little and Co.

2594-20Tyabji D and Co, Sarabhai Surajmal, Govindram Vallabhram and others, Shamrao M and H.

1980-21—Little and Co, Shankerlal, Mulji Haridas and Co,, Jamshetji R and D, Mulji and Th.

2066-22—Thakoredas and Co, Dinanath Hemraj Rahimtulla Adbila and Co, Mehta L and Co.

1410-20—G B Pandya and Co, Ramkissondas deshir H D and Co.

3287-22—Tyabji D and Co, Tejpal Narsey and others, Byramsha Harmusji Rao and others, Mulla and M, Dallas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSALL

SHORT CAUSES.

4433-22—Mulla and M, Dhavji Kamji, Premji Gocudlas, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1126-21—Mulla and M, Mesrs Kamat and Co, Shivram Ramniranjandas, Malvi M K and Co.

3121-20—M B Chithia, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Dayabhai Laxmidas, Mulla and M.

195-21—Shums A Tyabji, Mrs. Dhakubai Patwardhan, v Damoder Savlaram Yandi Hiralal Th and Co.

197-21—Motichand and D, Hansraj Karsondas, v Ranchhoddas Harjiwandas, Dikshit M and Co.

215-21—S A Tyabji, Bai Asiabai v Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, Captain and V.

S C Ct-17/308-21—The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Kapurchand Ramchand Tyabji D and Co,

S C Ct-305/3539-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Mathuradas Vishram and another Morarji Govindji, Mulla and M.

S C Ct 343/3957-21—Surveyor and Co, L F Sudgen v The New Electric Totalizer Co., Ltd, Mulla and M.

2991-20—Raghvaya N and Co, Hiralal Venilal Mehta and anr. Edulji Jiwanji Sopariwalla Merwanji K and C.

3488-20—Khunderao L and M, Datatrya Ramchandra Bhende and othrs, Bai Laxmibai widow and anr. Judah and S

3651-20—Payne and Co, Alimahomed and Bros Haji Rahantulah Shirazi and Son.

3361-19—Little and Co, Chaganlal Dharsey v Daya Virji, Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

4600-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Popatlal Girdharlal, Purnanand Cl and J.

5978-22—Mulla and M, B C Khambatta and Co v Ratansey Deokaran, Ferreira and V.

3677-22—Craigie B and C, Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co v Gulam Hussein Mithwani, Purshotamrai and Co.

5341-22—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjanchi Lalji Sajan v Ratanji Khimji, Mulla and M.

3949-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ramgopal Jagannath v Surana Dalal and Co, Kanga and S.

3807-22—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd v Essa Haji Abdul Eakkor, Merwanji K and Co.

4663-22—Little and Co, E and W Andrew Ltd v Gordhandas Mavji, Merwanji K and Co.

101-21—Pandia and Co, Abdul Latif Usman v Maganlal Deepchand.

769-21—Khandwalla and Co, Rasiklal Vadilal v Shantilal Sakarchand, Motichnd and D.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

5356-22—Mehta L and Co, Bhurabai Jairam Mistry v Vithaldas Pranjiwandas, Malvi M R and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

258-20—Craigie B and C, Narandas Ranji v D Satyanarayen and Co, Mehta II and C.

LONG CAUSES.

4038-22—Khambatta and Co, Vanchand Lalchand v Heematmal Keshavram and ors, Mulji Th and Co, Khambatta and Co.

3766-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal Balmukundas v Bomanji Cooverji and ors, Mantri and Co.

3236-20—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Hiralal P Pawwalla, Raghavayya N and Co.

3591-22—Crawford B and Co, The Allahabad Bank Ltd v James Kieth Fisher and Co, Fayne and Co, Craigie B and C.

2659-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Sunderrao Gopinath Jayakar v Ramchandra Vinayak Oka, Dabholker and Co.

2143-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Kesrimal and anr, Payne and Co.

3775-22—Jamshedji R and D, Prakaschand Motilal v Rawji Motichand and anr, Amin and D, Jamshedji R and D.

1513-22—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Sunderabai widow v Rawji Jugjiwan and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

5154-22—Motichand and D, Chaturbhoj Vaghji Vyas v The Exchange Prospecting Co, Judah and S.

THE
UNPRECEDENTED RUSH
FOR OUR
"NATIONAL"
INDIAN WHITE MATTE SHIRTS

clean swept our entire stock of the material from which this "FAVOURITE" shirt is made and as the Mills could not deliver us a further supply till TO-DAY, we were compelled to stop offering you these shirts. Having now received a very large stock of

SUPERIOR INDIAN WHITE MATTE

we are now prepared to book your orders and give you prompt delivery:

Ready Made
"National"
Indian White Matte Shirts
Rs. 3/each Rs. 34/per doz.
Indian White Matte Cloth: 12 annas per yard: Rs. 29-6
per piece of 40 yards.

IF YOU VALUE TIME
If you want a time saving soap, a labour saving soap, and a soap that's a pleasure to use for the laundry then try Asoka's Wash-well Yellow Bar soap.
Non-injurious to the most delicate Fabric—/6/6 per bar Rs. 11/8 per box of 30 bars.

Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd.
and Reduced
ASOKA BUILDING,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone 5677.
Telegrams "Asokas"
Branches: Charni Road, Kalbadevi, Poona and Karachi.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	— — —	29.825 inches.
Temperature of Air	— —	71.6 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	— —	60.5 ,,
Dew Point	— — —	53.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	— —	0.530 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	— —	0.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	—	79.1 ,,
Minimum temperature of Air	—	63.3 ,,
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	—	NE,E,WNW,NW,
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	— — —	129 miles,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.		Feb.	h. m.	h. m.	
F	16	11 51	27 0		16	m 5 57	17 15	
		0 16	27 0			17 40	16 9	
St	17	m 0 1	28 9		17	m 6 22	17 7	
		12 21	27 1			18 6	16 11	
S	18	m 0 48	28 7		18	m 6 49	17 5	
		12 56	27 0			18 34	17 4	
M	12	m 3 38	25 2		12	m 3 17	20 8	
		21 56	27 8			14 58	17 3	
Tu	13	m 9 39	25 8		13	m 4 9	19 9	
		23 36	28 3			15 48	17 0	
W	14	m 10 28	26 3		14	m 4 49	19 0	
		.. ..	.. ..			16 28	16 9	
Th	15	m 11 12	26 7		15	m 5 25	18 8	
		23 52	28 9			17 7	16 4	

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 10

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		10,000
" Exports to Great Britain		
" " to Continent		
Futures at New York	March	27.91+09
" " "	May	28·25+11
" " "	July	27·56+13
" " "	Oct.	26.28—01
Spot Cotton at New York		28.00+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		28.50—
Futures at New Orleans	Mar.	28.20—05
" " "	May	27.95+05
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		12 15/16
Demand Bills		
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		63 3-4

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool, 10th February, 1923.

Total in Sight	79,74,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	507,000
East Indian	237,000
American	3,197,000
Other	262,000
Total Sales	27,000
East Indian Sales	2,300
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	57,000
" " Forwarded	4,100
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	3,000
" " Speculation	2,100
American Afloat	121,000
East Indian Afloat	26,000
Total Afloat	2,43,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 10.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	30 11/16
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.	
" " 2 months hence	30 1/2
Discount Bank of England Rate	3
3 per cent since 17th July 1922.	
Interest day to day loans	2
" " 7 day Market loans	1 1/2

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 5/8
Hongkong	128 1/2
National	45 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 5/8
Eastern Bank	5 1/2

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	£ 88 3/8—
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 3/4—
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3/4—
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	56 3/4
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 114

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — France —

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb, 10th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Feb.-Mar. Buyers	4 4/9
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Feb-Mar. Buyers	4 4/6
Australian Feb.-Mar Sellers	49
Karachi Barley Feb.-Mar. Sellers	28/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers	47
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Feb.-Mar. Buyers	46/6
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs.	—
Tone :—Steady.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Feb.-Mar, Nominal	£ 16 1/4
LINSEED Argentine Feb-Mar, Sellers	18
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore per ton Jan-Feb Paid fully maintained	—
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Afloat	£ 21 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar, Value Paid	9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED—Feb.-Mar, Sellers	£ 17 1/8

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16-18 C. & F, Calcutta Feb, Nominal	19 5/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar, Nominal	24
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb-Mar. Nominal	24/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb.-Mar, Nominal	24/4 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apl,	£ 17
Plantations First Latex Crepe Feb.	£ 17 3/4
Tone :—Steady.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	£ 13/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 70
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 65 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 77 7/8
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated Sheets	19 1/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Feb. 13.

To-day Reuter reported 11 points higher in New York futures. Liverpool was closed on Saturday. In face of the conflicting factors we find it difficult to form a strong opinion either way for the near future. We expect irregular market at present and think it a good opportunity to take a moderate turn either side. Our opinion still remains bullish for the long run.

In spite of a small rise in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 537 i.e. Rs. 3 lower than the previous closing rate. At the opening of the Bazar on selling by Offices and Marwari Shroffs the market declined to Rs. 532. The values improved to Rs. 534 an general buying. Again selling by Offices and Commission Houses caused a setback and the market touched Rs. 531. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 530. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 529½ and going down by half a rupee closed steady at Rs. 532 on buying by Marwari jobbers. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 483½ and on selling by Offices the prices gave way to Rs. 478½. After fluctuating within a range of two rupees the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 476. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was quoted at Rs. 391 whilst may at Rs. 397 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was firm on Saturday last and there was a moderate demand by Japan shippers for nice fine Berar and Central Provinces cotton. About 4000 Bales are reported to have been sold.

The Marwari Bazar and the Colaba markets are closed to-morrow for Maha-Shivratri Holiday.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 20 to 22 points up.

New York market is closed to-day Monday the 12th.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool.

Dated 9-2:—"Owing to general and political complications we have no decided opinion of the market at the moment. We are inclined to expect fluctuations range about 50 points up down."

Dated 10-2:—"Market steady without any special feature."

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (S. P. M.)

Bombay, Feb, 12.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May		532
F. G. Bengal	March		391
Fine Oomra	March		477
F G. Bengal	May		397

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May		530
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March		390
Fine M. G. Oomra	March		475
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June		532
F. G. Bengal	May		396

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	425	410	390	375
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	500	485	470	—
M. G. Central P. No.1	530	515	500	—
M. G. Central P, No. 2.	515	500	485	—

RECEIPTS.

The follwing are the receipts of Cotton produces etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th Feb, 1922

Cotton	22,488	Bales
Wheat	4,033	Qrs
Linseed	2,994	"
Rapeseed	2,857	"
Gingellyseed	5,923	"
Poppyseed	565	"
Groundnuts	3,693	"
Castorseed	885	"
Rice	64,165	"
Myrabolams	1,897	"
Cottonseed	20,688	"
Mowrasseed	583	"
Gram	767	"
Jawar	393	"
Masur	812	"
Barley	1,005	"
Bajra	1,347	"
Coal	958	Tons.

2 Days Total

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 24-10-0.
Bars Gold forward 24-8-3.
Bars Silver ready 79-2-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 77-13-0.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 19/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 13/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 15/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 499.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 539.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 529.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 152½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 146½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 227.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 315.
London Gold ready sh. 88-1.
London Silver ready d. 30-11.
London Silver forward d. 30-8.
Tone of Silver—Quiet India bought, China sold, Little business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.68-3/4.
French Exchange Frcs. 75.40.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.90.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 85.70.
Italian Exchange Liras 96.70.
German Exchange Mrks. 145000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 100/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1305, India 93, Central 35, Tata Bank 14/12 and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 230, Apollo 47/8, Birla Mills 60, Bombay Cotton 875, By. Dyeing 1332/8, Bradbury 815, Century 620, Cent. India 3130, Colaba Land 1875, Coorla 185, Crescent 390, Edw. Sassoon 370, Elphinton 97/8, Fazulbhoy 1092/8, Gokak 180, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 582/8, Jamshed Mfg. 320, Kastoorchand 460, Khatao 382/8, Kohinoor 1877/8, Luxmi Cotton 5000, Madhavarao Scd. 140, Madhowji 340, Mathuradas 550, M. Petit 3800, Meyer Sassoon 240, Morarji 572/8, New City 520, Pabani 582/8, Phoenix 880, Pearls 830, Shapurji 201/4, Standard 2000, Swan 930, Swadeshi 3260 and Tata Mill 800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 370, B. Burma 450, B. Burma N. I. 132/8, Bt. Burma pet 7/2, B. Tramway 106/4 B. Steam 147/8, Bundi Cement 25, Ind. Cement 190, Katni Ord. 185, Katni Defd. 900xd, New India 18, Tata Iron Ord. 52/8, Tata Iron Defd. 165, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Hydro 725, Tata Oil 42/8 and Scindia Steam 9/4.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Feb. 12.

Name	Opening rates	Maximum	Minimum	Closing rates
Indore Malwa	585	—	580	582-8
Colaba	—	—	—	1880
Crescent	397-8	401-4	..	390
Kohinoor	1915	1920	1860	1875
Nagpore Ordy.	3150	—	3125	3130
New Great	590	—	—	572-8
Pearl	857	—	822-8	825
Phoenix	—	—	—	790
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	870
Bombay Dyeing	1360	—	—	1332-8
Sir Shapoorji	207-8	—	197-8	200
Simplex	512-8	—	—	497-8
Swan	—	—	—	900
Swadeshi	3360	3270	—	3260
Century	640	642-8	—	620
Alcock	390	—	—	375
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	190
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	185
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	940
Tata Steel Defd.	170	—	—	166-4
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	55
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	25
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	435
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	127-8
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	137-8
Bombay Electric Tramway.	108-12	—	—	107-8
Central India Mining	—	—	—	22
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	30

QUOTATIONS' OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSN.

Bombay Feb. 11th.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Tata	1	0	0
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—			
Rachael per lb.	—	—	—
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	8	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	10	0
Textile per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix	1	9	0
Pearl	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1	7	0
Elphinstone (Balti)	1	9	6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1	9	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202-8203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	—		
Pearl per lb.	1	9	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	10	0
Longcloth X quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calendes, 34-40 :			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	8	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	8	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—	—	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	7	6
Salita—			
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Grey Drill Century—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	6	0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13	12	0
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece	7	1	0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill :—			
Textile per piece	7	2	0
Pearl per piece	7	10	0
Bleached Check :—			
Textile per piece	—		
Kasturchand per piece	8	8	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lbs :—			
Textile per piece	9	0	0
Spring per piece	—		
E. D. Rachael	—		

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 12th Feb. 1923.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 5/16
Bank Demand	1-4 11/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 19/32
Fes Demand	500
American Dollars	314
Honkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	277
Japan	152
Singapore	173

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 12th Feb. 5 p. m

The following are to-day's closing rates issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52	0	0	7	4	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50	0	0	7	2	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	52	0	0	7	3	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	4	0	9	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	8	0	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	4	0	10	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	12	0	13	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	4	0	12	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	76	0	0	15	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	73	0	0	14	12	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70	0	0	14	6	0
Teelseed Black	68	0	0	14	0	0
Poppyseed, White	12	8	0	13	4	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0	14	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0	7	4	0
Barley	32	0	0	—	—	
Castorseed	59	0	0	11	14	0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	38	0	0	5	8	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	7	8	6			
Linseed May	12	12	0			

CONGRESS WORK IN SATARA.

(From our Correspondent.)

TASGAON, Feb. 12.

Mr. Altekar the touring secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has commenced Congress work in the Satara District. He is lecturing on the Gaya Congress and appealing for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, volunteers and the constructive programme.

A correspondent wires from Amraoti under date February 12th: The Manikwada Pargana Conference in Yeotmal district held under the presidency of Vir Vamanrao Joshi on 10th instant, was a great success. The President exhorted the people to follow the Congress implicity.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.
2nd monthly meeting of the Council of the P. C. C., Krishna Building, 6 p.m.
Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current criminal sessions to attend the High Court at 11-30 a.m.
FRIDAY, Feb. 16.
General meeting of the B. B. R. A. Society, H. E. the Governor to preside, 6-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, Feb. 18.
Public meeting under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, 9-30 p.m. (Place to be announced later).

Domestic Occurrence.

MISTRY—Nasarvanji Edalji Mistry late Teacher, Bombay and Chandanwadi High School, brother of Dhunjishaw Edalji Mistry, L.C.E., Architict. Funeral 8 a.m. (S.T.) Near Park Market, Dhobitalao.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	20
Poona Mail	11	40	14	45
Inter. 3rd Poona Express	12	15	14	10
Poona Express	19	50	7	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	22	0
Madras Fast Pass. ..	21	40	8	15

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

Bomlay (Colaba.)

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	13	35	16	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Delhi Express	6	30	20	55
Kathiawar Express ..	7	45	21	33
Express	21	40	7	5

Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE.

The Hindu Division (S.S.L.) of the St. John Ambulance Brigade have sent one squad of volunteers to Ambarnath and another squad of 8 Volunteers to Bandganga, Walkeshwar, to render "first aid" and medical relief to the suffering pilgrims gathering at these places, on account of Mahashivratri Fair.

MOPLAH RELIEF.

An amount of Rs. 2121-9-0 has been remitted to the Moplah Amalioration Committee Madras by Mr. C. Abdul Khadar Hajee, Secretary and Treasurer of the Malabar Muslim Relief Fund, Bombay. The public are requested to give more help for the poor sufferers in Malabar.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The office of the above Committee will, until further notice, be open from 6 to 9 a.m and 7 to 10 p.m. daily.

The khadi shop conducted by the above committee will, as usal, remain open from 7 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. daily, except on Fridays.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Programme for the eleventh week from Monday 12th Feb. to Saturday 17th Feb.
Time 5 to 6 p.m.

Dr. S. K. Vaidya, M.R.C.S., D.T.M. D.P.H., (Cantab.) Pathology Immunity, Monday. Dr. R. D. Shirwalker, M.S., (London) F.R.C.S., Surgery, Tuesday. Dr. S. A. Erulkar, M.D., (Lond.) M.D., (London). F.R.C.S., Surgery, Thursday. Medicine, Wednesday. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M D, (London), Dr. A. K. Contractor M. D. (London Medicine Time 6-15. Friday, Dr. M. V. Mehta F.R.C.P.L.M. (Ir.) Midwifery, Saturday.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Enrolment of Congress Members—The residents of Matunga are informed that the Congress Committee has begun to enroll members for the Congress. It is therefore hoped that all residents will enroll themselves as members when the volunteers approach them, in case no volunteer is able to approach them residents are requested to go to the Congress office and enroll themselves as members of the Congress. Gentlemen and ladies who want membership books or any information regarding the same should apply to the Secretary, Congress Committee, Visrani Nivas, Matunga (G.I.P.Ry.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Dongola" with mails from London of 8th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 10th instant.

The homeward P. and O. Mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of 27th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 10th instant passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Sunday afnoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The outward P. & O Mail Steamer "Caledonia" with the Mails from London of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday the 16th instant.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S COUNCIL "AT HOME."

The Women's Council held their monthly "At Home" which had been postponed from January, in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 7th instant. The decorations for the Police Ball provided a note of colour and there were a fair number of members present. After tea Mrs. Wacle gave an interesting paper on "Indian Tales of Fun, Frolic and Folklore." She said that all parts of India had their own traditional stories which were full of wit and humour. Talking animals played a large part and many of the tales were mild satires of the manners and customs of the times. Whether Mogul or Telugu, Maharatti, or Bengali, in each there were found the same general humour. She illustrated her points with folk stories from every source, the audience showing their appreciation of the humour in every case. In conclusion the speaker said that while Indians were widely regarded as a people immersed in philosophy and without a sense of humour, she hoped she had shown that their wit was as keen as that of any other land. At the conclusion of the address, Miss Laud sang two songs very charmingly.

BOY DROWNED IN A WELL.

On Saturday afternoon Bhow Wazoba a Bhistee was drawing water from a well at Mazagaon when he saw a Hindu boy named Mohji Tavee (14) going down the steps of the well. Bhow left the well with his bucket but on his return shortly after he missed the boy and noticed the water in the well disturbed. He raised an alarm and some people came and took the boy out of the well. He was found dead. Mohji was a school boy and resided with his brother at Mount Road.

ANOTHER MOTOR FATALITY.

An accident occurred to Linga Govinda (20) on Saturday afternoon at Jail Road when Linga was knocked down by a motor car driven by Sassoon Solomon. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of skull resulting from Linga having been knocked down by a motor car driven by Sassoon Solomon in a rash and negligent manner.

A MOTOR LORRY FATALITY.

On Saturday morning a Purdeshi named Sital Mohan (28) was getting out of a tram car at Mint Road while a motor lorry driven by one P. Manuel and loaded with bales of cotton came up and knocked him down. The right front wheel passed over him and he died on the spot.

The jury returned a verdict of death from Sital having been knocked down and run over by a motor lorry driven by P. Manuel without due caution.

TO-DAY'S MEETING

AKILA DRAVIDA RASHTRIYA SANGHA.

The first ordinary general meting of the above Sangha will be held at the Congress office, Chpra Building (opp. Hasali Tank) Dadar, at 8 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) to adopt the draft rules and elect the office bearers for the current year. Mr. C. S. Rangaswamy Iyer will preside.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The second monthly meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms on Friday, February 16th at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd G.C.I.E., D.S.O., Governor of Bombay will preside.

GANDHI DAY AND OUR DEPRESSED COUNTRYMEN.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meting on Sunday next at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) to observe the Gandhi Day, when our Depressed Countrymen are specially invited to participate in that function. Place of the meeting will be announced later.

MUSLIM STUDENTS UNION.

A competition in extempore speaking is arranged to take place in the Union Hall, Chowpatty Sea-Face, on Saturday, next the 17th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) A cup and three prizes in books of the value of Rs. 50, Rs. 25, and Rs. 15 will be awarded to the three best speakers in order of merit. Thecompetition is open to all "A" and "B" class members. The Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji has consented to preside. An informal meeting of the competitors will take place in the Union Hall on Wednesday, 14th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) The meetig is open to the public.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CLERK CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST,

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant McIlroy charged one Vithal Narsoo Nabar with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of Rs. 318-12 belonging to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Company, Ltd.

Mr. Kerkar, pleaded defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused was a clerk in Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Company, Ltd. On the 21st October, 1921, the firm despatched eight bales of yarn to Dadar Station of G. I. P. Railway. One bale was subsequently, missed at the Station and a claim was lodged with the Railway Authorities. On the 15th November 1922, the Railway Authorities sent a post card to the firm asking to send a man to received the amount in respect of the missing bale. The post card went to the accused in the usual course who went to the station the following day and received the amount on behalf of the firm, though he had no authority to do so.

The accused pleaded guilty. As the accused made good the amount and as that was his first offence, the Magistrate, convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150 indefault to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FINED RS. 30 FOR EXCEEDING SPEED LIMIT

At the Esplanade Police Court on Monday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Ag. Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Godwin charged Col. L. Whittaker of the Embarkation Staff with exceeding the speed limit of his motor car on the 2nd of December last.

Mr. Charles Cecil Lynch-Blosse Deputy Commissioner of Police (Port) deposed that an the 2nd December he was driving his car along Queen's Road when he saw the accused driving his car at the rate of 35 miles an hour. Witness chased the accused as far as Sandhurst Bridge and it was with great difficulty that he took down the number of the car, as there was no rear light.

The accused pleading not guilty said he was driving his car on the day in question. He was not aware of the speed limit as he arrived in Bombay only that evening. He did not think that his car was going at the speed mentioned by the complainant.

His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and ordered that the sentence be endorsed on his license.

THEFT FROM GOVT: SURPLUS STORES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Deputy Inspector Mckelvi charged Mahomed Saduck and Mahomed Rajaballi with committing theft and abetment of theft of 96 yards of blue grey flannel valued at Rs. 48 belonging to the Government Surplus Stores, situated at Guncarriage Road, Colaba, on the 5th instant.

Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji, bar-at-law defended the accused.

The facts of the case are that at about 8-30 a.m. on the 5th instant, a Police Constable came to the office of Mr. E. D. Stevens Officer-in-charge of the Government Surplus Stores and informed him that a pathan who was employed as a *Chowkidar* by the Government Surplus Stores (Textile Depot) had been arrested at about 5-30 a.m. with Government flannel in his possession. Mr. Stevens accompanied him to the Police Station and was shown blue grey flannel which he indentified as being the property of the Stores. Mr. Stevens also identified accused No. 1 as being one of the watchmen of the Stores.

Accused No. 1 pleaded guilty, while accused No. 2 said that he was implicated by the former as he bore emnity to him.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 20th instant.

RELIEF AND CHARITY FUNDS.

We have received from Mr. Sohram A. Calianiwala the sum of Rs. 62/ to be forwarded to three charity funds as under:

Bengal Relief Fund	Rs. 25/
Infant Welfare Society, Bombay ...	Rs. 15/
Widows' Home, Bombay	Rs. 12/
	Rs. 62/

Also received: to the credit of the Bengal Relief Fund:

B. T. Tadani, Hyderabad (Sind) ..... Rs. 5/.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX,"

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

BRIXWORTH	1
SIMON'S CHOICE	2
CARBORUNDUM	3

THE COLABA CUP. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

RECIPROCITY	1
RIGHT ROYAL	2
RED CROSS BOY	3

THE MANTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

PRETTY GIRL	1
VOLTAGE	2
MARGARET JOYCE	3

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

MAGICAL MIKE	1
MAMETZ	2
LORD JIM	3

THE CUMBERMERE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

SOME SCRIBE	1
SAUCE	2
KING OF THE RING	3

THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

SILVER STREAK	1
CHIEFTAIN	2
WATERLOO	3

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—Distance furlongs (Round Course).

HATCHEL	1
ADAR	2
ALL CLEAR	3

THE CUMBERMERE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

MANDARIN	1
DANZIG	2
PIN MONEY	3

THE COLABA CUP. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

KNIGHT OF CLONMEL	1
ATROCITY	2
WHIT WEEK	3

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of India was held at the Bank premises, Hornby Road, Fort, on Friday last. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna presided. In moving the adoption of the Directors' report, which has already been published in these columns, Mr. Sethna said:

From the trading point of view, the year 1922 was a difficult one in India, but notwithstanding it must be a matter of satisfaction to our shareholders that we have been able to present a report which enables us once again to pay a dividend of 14 per cent. and yet permits us to carry as much as Rs. 5,00,000 to our Reserve Fund which now stands at Rs. 30,00,000 and is equal to 60 per cent of our Paid-up Capital. Our cash and investments in guilt-edged securities amount to over five crores of rupees. This reveals a position of strength, soundness and liquidity so necessary in our business We are going along quietly and shall have reason to be quite content if we progress on the same lines in the years to come as we have been doing within the last few.

I feal confident our shareholders are satisfied with the rate of dividend that the Board has decided upon. It is true the Exchange Banks doing business in India have paid as much as 16 and even upto 20½ per cent. If we take the Banks in the United Kingdom, we find that the net profits of 35 banks in that country in 1921 amounted to 21 millions sterling which works out at 24 per cent. on the Paid-up Capital. These Banks paid in the year 1921 dividends from 13.12 per cent in the case of Barclays to 18 per cent. in the case of the London Joint City and Inland. Lloyd's Bank which has just taken over Cox's paid 16 2/3 per cent.

Our branches have worked well during the period under review. We had requested our Auditors Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., to pay surprise visits to the different branches during the year which they have done and have reported that they were quite satisfied with the working at the different centres. We are now contemplating the opening of one more branch at Ahmedabad in the near future. Representatives of commercial communities at more than one place have asked us to open branches in their respective towns but in this direction, as well as in all others matters, we prefer to go slow.

This time last year I drew your attention to a new departure introduced by the bank at the instance of our Managing Director in the matter of what we call the Home Savings Department. We are making rapid strides and the number of our depositors in the Home Savings Department now runs into five figures. We claim that this department helps to contribute towards habits of economy and thrift and the bank therefore, is in a measure rendering useful service to the public and indirectly to the State. The bank through its Investments Department undertakes the purchase and sales of gilt-edged securities for its clients and helps to extend the popularity of Government Loans.

You may have read in the press of the negotiations which the Union bank of India carried on with us some months ago in regard to their amalgamation with the Central Bank of India. An agreement was not come to at that time but as recently as a fortnight back we have been appointed Managing Agents for the Union Bank of India, which arrangement we think will prove of value to both institutions.

The prime source of banking profits is derived from service rendered to trade and industry, but trade and industry are not flourishing in our midst at present to the extent they did during the boom days of the war. The real cause of the slowness of recovery is unquestionably the spread of financial anarchy in Continental Europe and though so far removed India has an interest in German industry. German coal is the essential factor of German recovery and nothing less than German recovery can help most trading nations. Before the war Germany was one of India's best customers. She bought all the cotton that Lancashire could not use. We sold her jute by hundreds of thousands of bales and she was one of the largest purchasers of our cotton seed, our copra, linsed, rubber, hides, etc., some of which purchases have now almost reached vanishing point as Germany has not the money and cannot send her own goods that India could take in exchange. Her factories are penalised by the shortage of coal. Penalties are all very well in their way, but the ideal punishment is one that does not penalise the victor himself and which perhaps is the case now. Depriving German factories of coal is from the point of view of this country depriving it of a very valuable customer.

Added to this state of chaos in Europe we are suffering in this country at present to an extent from the liquidation of concerns which at the height of the boom were started without much consideration. In many instances, men without experience were responsible for scores of new companies that were floated. There was an outburst of enterprise, enthusiasm, and confidence at the time and the public was in benevolent mood and freely subscribed to shares. The publication of the report and accounts of several of these companies in due course, and the number of cases in the Courts for the forfeiture of shares in several of them which we now read of almost daily in the newspapers prove that the game was not all beer and skittles nor did all shots score bull's eyes.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has very wisely within the last few days drawn the attention of Government to the prevailing acute stringency in the money market and the serious and chaotic condition of the present currency arrangements. The Bank rate has reached 8 per cent but it is difficult to get money at less than 10 per cent and this is happening in India when the discount rate in London is only about 2½ per cent. The prevalent high rate of interest is a great burden on our trade and industry. According to the scheme of deflation suggested at last budget time nearly nine crores of notes have been withdrawn from circulation and in consequence there has been a considerable diminution in loans and advances greatly adding to the financial stringency. Heavy borrowings by Government to meet the deficit due largely to our inordinate military expenditure is a serious disturbing factor in the commercial and industrial interests of the country. Capitalists are not left with spare cash to invest in industries and this is particularly due to the ruplication or rather multiplication of payments of income-tax and super-tax a subject which Government must look into at an early date. The country therefore awaits with great anxiety and recommendations of the Inchcape Committee which of course will not be able to do much unless they succeed in applying their scissors and make heavy cuts into military expenditure. It will be a great day for the trade and commerce of India if the Inchcapes' Committee's recommendations will help to equi balance revenue and expenditure and thereby prevent any further increase in taxation or borrowings to cover deficits.

Whilst there is no immediate prospect of a great business revival, yet better times are in store for with the acceptance by the Indian Legislature, as we hope will be the case, of the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission, we will find more industries springing up in our midst necessitating greater demand for money. The principle of protection is acceptable to the greater portion of the Britain Empire except perhaps the United Kingdom itself and it would be surprising indeed if India remained outside the general movement particularly when there is an awakened sense of nationalism and eagerness to undertake industrial production on a such larger scale than prevails to-day. It is estimated that industries in the country exclusively under Europeans, such as Railways, Tramways, Jute Mills Gold Mines, Woollen Mills, Paper Mills, etc., employ 510 crores with an annual income of 77½ crores. Industries mainly under Europeans, such as Coal Mines, Sugar Factories, etc. employ another 114 crores, whilst Industries mainly under Indians, such as Cotton Mills Jute Presses, etc., employ only 24½ crores. These figures will show that Indian capital needs to be directed in a much larger extent in the future to industrial pursuits and let us hope capitalists will be in a position to do so as much on the ground of patriotism as in their own interests.

In conclusion on behalf of the Board and of the shareholders, I may be permitted to thank our Managing Director, Mr. Pochkhanwala for his continued seal enterprise and devotion to his dties. His example is an inspiration to the other members of he staff both at Head Office and at the Branches. Mr. Pookhanwala does his best to cultivate an esprit de corps amongst the members of the staff. He takes a personal interest in them by periodical lectures and a new feature he has introduced within the last three months is the publication of a monthly Magazine for the Bank's Managers were invited for the first time to a matters. Some months ago the different Branch Conference in Bombay which not only enabled them to know one another better but they were able to lay their special requirements before the Board and in regard to which the Board are trying to meet them as best as possible. The Managing Director has now at his elbow several well-trained and capable assistants at the Head office in Bombay who are able to carry on efficiently whenever Mr. Pochkhanwala has to be away from headquarters.

The report was adopted. The following among other resolutions was passed,

"That out of Rs. 6,51,967-1-11 available for distribution after the transfer of Rs. 5,00,000 to the Reserve Fund, passed by he Board of Directors, and after paying an ad-interim dividend at 14 per cent per annum free of Income Tax for the half year ended 30th June, 1922 on the paid-up Capital of the Bank, a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent per annum free of Income Tax for the half year ended 31st December 1922 on the paid-up Capital of the Bank be and is hereby declared payable on and after the 19th of February 1923 to the shareholers whose names appear on the Register of the Bank on the 5th of February 1923, and the sum of Rs. 1,06,967-1-11 being the balance of Profit and Loss account be carried forward to next year's account."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The market opened after the week end without any improvement in the general tone and the volume of business remained as restricted as ever. Cottons pointed to a further decline in rates. The turnover in the jute section for Howrah and Clive was rather limited with rates nactically stationary. Towards the close, a weaker feeling set in. Empire was quited down a few points owing to the dividend being smalled than generally anticipated. Coals hardly had a market very few transactions being reported with a preponderence of sellers. The miscellaneous had no interesting features that call for any comment. War bonds kept firm. The stock Exchange will be closed on Tuesday the 13th instant owing to the Hindu festival Shivaratri. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5½ per cent war bonds (1928) 100/2, 6 per cent bonds (1926) 99-12 6 per cent bonds (1930) 106/2, 6 per cent bonds (1930) 100/2, 6 per cent U. P. bonds (1926-31) 99/8.

Bank.—Imperial Bank 1560

Railways:—Baptipur Bihar Railway:—64.

Cotton:—Agra United 4/8, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 33/2, Dunbar 564, Kesoram 7/10.

Jute:—Budge Budge 430 Cheviot 206, Clive 34/14, Empire 48, Howrah 42/2, Kelvin 732, Kinnison 880, Naddea 49/8, Orient 175, Reliance 49.

Coal:—Bhalgora 13/12, Burrakur 36, Caledonian 2/2, Kuardi 15, Patmohna 9, Raneegunge 53/8 Standard 72/12.

Miscellaneous.—Indian Galvanizing 2/14, Indian Iron and Steels 52, Peaces Slipway 1/8, British India Corporation ordinary 8/6, Burma Corporation 5/11, Indian Enfield Cables 3, Madan Theatres 5/8, British Ceylon Corporation 4/10, Bengal Bonded Warehouses 844/8.

The Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and eleven thirty-two pence, and Demand Bills were one shilling four and three-eighth pence

Official and Personal.

H. E. Sir George Lloyd received the Raja of Jawhar at Government House on Monday afternoon.

Lieut.-General Sir William and Lady Marshall and Captain W. O. Cobbett left Government House, on Monday.

Their Excellencies attended the Byculla Club Ball on Monday evening.

Mr. Madhavan Nair, Barrister and Government Pleader is appointed Advocate General in succession to Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer who takes charge to-day as Law Member of Executive Council. Mr. C. V. Anantakrishana Iyer is appointed Government Pleader. Mr. Madhavan Nair is a nephew and son-in-law of Sir C. Sankaran Nair.

MEETING OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

FIGHT OVER INTER-COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION.

In order to consider the draft proposals for establishing an Inter-collegiate Association in Bombay, a mass meeting of the students of the Bombay University was held last night at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Convocation Hall, the Hon Dr. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding. There were about 250 students including some of the professors and principals of various Colleges present on the occasion. The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court and the Hon. Dr. R. P. Pranjpe, Minister of Education were also present at the meeting.

With the honourable exception of the chairman's speech, which was listened to with rapt attention, the speeches delivered by some of the organisers of the proposed Association were punctuated by hisses, indecent yellings and dissentient cries of those students who were entirely opposed to the starting of such an association. In the midst of such frequent disturbances, however, the work of the meeting was gone through within an hour.

SIR C. SETALVAD'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Dr. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in opening the proceedings said they had gathered together that evening for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to give effect to the idea that had been formed to start an inter-collegiate association of the students affiliated to this University. The objects of the proposed Association were, social and otherwise, to bring students of different colleges together, so that they might know students better than they did now, and get their better ideas and aspirations, and that they might also organise inter-collegiate sports which were being done in a haphazard manner. He would like to state that this proposal was not started with the spirit of rivalry with any other body that might be in existence. There was considerable room for several organisations of a similar character with a view to working out of the proposed objects. For instance, they had in the city an organisation of many years' standing called the Students' Brotherhood. That Association had done considerable good work in the past, but it was not purely for college students. They had in that organisation all students including students of various schools, as members.

Continuing the speaker said that this proposal was limited entirely to college students of this University. Therefore, it had a somewhat different scope and different object from an Association like the Students' Brotherhood. As he had said this new Association and the Students' Brotherhood might go on side by side carrying out their activities, and he hoped that there would be no friction between the two bodies. They had therefore, met there that night to give expression to their views for starting such a body under the auspices of the University and with the encouragement and support of the principles and professors of colleges of the University to work out the objects he had stated. They had also to consider what steps to take to give effect to the decision to form the Association. All these matters should be considered by a small working committee for the purpose of drawing up a constitution and rules under which this Association should work. (Applause.)

DRAFT PROPOSALS.

The chairman, then called upon Mr. M. V. Kamat to read out the following draft proposals for the proposed Inter-collegiate Association.

To provide facilities to the students of this University for social intercourse amongst them.

The Association will confine its activities at present to the colleges in Bombay but as soon as practicable will extend them to other colleges outside Bombay affiliated to this University.

To organise and conduct lectures and debates and to hold annually inter-collegiate debating and elocutionary competitions.

The chairman at the weekly debates of the Association will be, as a rule, a present student of the University.

The members will have full liberty to discuss any subjects, social or political.

The Association will not participate actively in current politics.

To organise and conduct the various inter-collegiate athletic competitions such as the Cricket, Tennis and Hockey Tournaments.

The Association will have a common room, a reading room to which will be attached a room for indoor games.

Mr. R. N. Hingorani and Miss Bahadurji, next dilated an the proposals and explained to the audience the manifold advantages of starting an Inter-collegiate association in Bombay.

DETERMINED OPPOSITION.

It was quite evident from the behaviour of most of the students present at the meeting that there was a very strong and rigid opposition to the starting of the proposed inter-collegiate association. These students were of opinion that the same objects would be better served if the existing well-known Institution of the type of the "Bombay Students' Brotherhood" was developed and placed on a sound basis. When Messrs. Kamat and Hingorani were on their legs to explain the draft proposals, to the audience several hisses and dissentient cries from the students, who were apparently opposed to such an idea, prevailed in the hall, and had they constantly continued in the same strain in which they commenced, the work of the meeting would not have gone on at all. Some of the oppositionists were so impatient (perhaps they thought their patience was considerably tried by the lengthy tirades of the speakers) that they often rose up to lodge their emphatic protests against the very idea of starting such an association, and the chairman had the morbid pleasure of ruling their counter-proposals "out of order". It was only when an atmosphere of calmness prevailed in the meeting that the chairman, with a view to remove some misunderstandings under which the oppositionists were labouring made clear that the meeting was held of those students who were desirous of starting such an association in Bombay. He also explained that was the meeting of those people who were in sympathy with those proposals. "There may be students", he continued, "who are of the views that this association cannot be started, but they have no place in this meeting. This is a meeting of those people who are for the carrying out of the object of Association"

In spite of the above explanation of the chairman, one of the students got up to correct him (the chairman) on the ground that it was a mass meeting of students and as such the opposite party should be given a patient hearing. But the chairman ruled him "out of order" saying that the reading of the notice of the meeting of that student was not correct.

The following gentlemen were appointed as members of the Working Committee with a view to draft the rules and regulations of the Association with powers to add:—

1. The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad; 2. The Hon. Dr. R. P. Pranjpe (chairman); 3. Revd. Father Blatter; 4. Principal Mackenzia; 5. Major Higham; 6. Dr. Fox; 7. Mr. Couto; 8. Mr. M. V. Kamat; 9. Mr. R. N. Hingorani; 10. Mr. Taraporewalla; 11. Mr. Khandallawalla; 12. Mr. S. B. De Silva; 13. Mr. Mehta; 14. Mr. Chatterji; 15. Mr. Maherali.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 12.

S S Vittorio, Baygs, Calcutta.
S S Celebes Maru, Nishimura, Kobe.
S S Clan Ranold, Henderson, Durban.
S S Buccinum, Lucas, Balik Papen.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12.

S S Urbino, Jackson, Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Koweit for Jeddah.
Steamer Karoa for Durban.
Steamer Kilindini for Allephy.
Steamer Soudan for China and Japan.

S S Vittorio:—The steamer Vittorio, 1584 tons, Captain S. Baggs arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru, 5863 tons, Captain S Nishimura arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Ranold:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranold, 3446 tons, Captain C W Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S Buccinum:—The steamer Buccinum, 3082 tons, Captain L S Lucas arrived in harbour yesterday from Balik Papen, with a cargo of liquid feed oil.

S S Urbino:—The J F Coy's steamer Urbino 3212 tons, Captain W H Jackson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, February 12.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Kyber, 5683, London, 17/2, M M & Co.
3 Lilepia, 4002, Liverpool, 21/2, Graham & Co.
4 Ct Murdoch, 3683, N.F. 16/2, J Finlay.
5 Saudan, 4218, Shanghai, 24/2, M M & Co.
6 Gutenfels 5823, Kachi 15/2, Graham & Co.
7 Chyebassa 3992, Shanghai, 19/2, M M & Co.
9 Janus, 3076, Kobe, N F.
10 Karoa 3607, Africa, 21/2.
11 Castlemoor, 2404, Hull, N.F., Graham & Co.
12A Wildenfels, 3724, N.F. N.F., Graham & Co.
13 Anglo-Colombian, 533, Dunkirk, 10/2, T M & Co.
13 Hayeisan Maru, 3850, Hull, N F Graham & Co.
14 Awa Maru 3699 Kobe 11/2, N Y Kaisha.
17 Grelgrant, 3050, Marseilles, 10/2, S. S. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Celebes Maru, 4262, Jahan, 22/2, O S Kaisha.
2 Cutcombe, 3205, N.F., 18/2, Graham & Co.
6 Nagpore, 3226, Japan, 15/2, M M & Co.
7 Ischia, 2956, Genoa, N.F., M Italiana.
3 Bandra, 1877, Basra, 15/2, M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Luzon Maru, 3187, Kobe, 19/2, O S Kaisha.
N Teseo, 3727, M Goa, N F Scindia, S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 8th Feb., P & O Co.
Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
China due about 2nd March, P & O Co.
Moldavia due about 9th March P and O Co.
Mantua due about 16th March, Agent P and O Co.
Malwa due about 23rd March, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 23rd March, Agent P and O Co.
Plassy due about 13th April, Agent P and O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pruth due about 15th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Domala due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.
Matiana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vindelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 18th February, Agent K N Co.
Circassia (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Clan Ogelvy due about 18th February Agent F J Co.
City of Yokohama due about 2nd March, Agent K N Co.
Olympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co.
Clan Colquhoun (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Nagpore (not fixed), Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Florence (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Aristo due about 2nd March, Agent J F Co.
Crossby Hall (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Trelevan due about 17th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Nirvana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.
Trifels due about 15th February, Agent Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agent E Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk (not fixed), Agent E D Sassoon Co.
New York (not fixed), Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquilesia due about 3rd March, Agent L S Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 20th February, Agent T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 14th February Agent Graham Co.
City of Sparta (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
City of Harvard (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
City of Lahore (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Tamba Maru due about 15th February, Agent N Y K.
Indo Maru due about 27th February, Agent O S K.
Mori Maru due about 17th February Agent N Y K.
Rangoon Maru due about 2nd March, Agent N Y K.
Wakasu Maru due about 16th March, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Banca due about 24th March, Agent P and O Co.
Sicilia due about 16th March, Agent M M Co.
Morea due about 23rd March, Agent M M Co.
Alipore due about 27th March, Agent M M Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Masedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.

Taroba due about 25th February Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 18th March, Agent M M Co.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

The election of a Municipal Councillor by Fellows residing in the city of Bombay will take place in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University between the hours of 4 and 6 p.m., on Friday, the 16th February 1923.

The following candidates have been nominated for election:—

Dr. N. A. F. Moos, Professor P. A. Wadia and Mr. K. Natarajan.

Mr. Natarajan's term of office, however, as an Ordinary Fellow expires on the 12th February 1923 and another gentleman has been appointed a Fellow in his stead. As Mr. Natarajan will cease to hold office as a Fellow at the time of the election, he is not eligible for election under Section 15 of the Municipal Act as amended by Act VI of 1922.

BUSINESS MEN!!

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The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V P Post if you cannot call.

1. COMPANY LAW. (1921) A book written specially for businessmen and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Share-holders and Accountants. Rs. 7-0. Just out.
2. MERCANTILE LAW. (1923) 3rd Edition.) This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. Students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9 just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES. (1916) A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.0.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION. (2nd Edition 1922.) Dealing with problems of Organizations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices, Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organization, Secretarist Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 13, 1923.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

A correspondent calls our attention to what he calls the "hunt after rioting news" of the Associated Press at present, especially after news of rioting between Hindus and Muslims. He thinks that such news is required for their parliamentary sustenance by "the gallant Sydenhams and Col. Yates." He considers that we ought not to be surprised, in view of these sinister indications of the way the wind is blowing "if, in the course of a few days, we see the 'Rept' Press screaming forth 'Hindu-Moslem Riot', 'Arson and Murder', 'Temples and Mosques burnt'. 'Railway lines rooted up', and so on", these being "the preliminaries with which the bureaucracy in all countries fortifies itself, before it takes to a campaign of virulent repression": and he concludes his letter with the following exhortation:

"Now, have the rank and file of the Congress Army understood the above meaning clearly? Have they all patriotism enough to rush forth and join the colours? Are they all determined to uphold the Country's honor and self-respect? Have they all realised the futility of wasting their precious time and energy in academic discussions? Then, "Fall In!", "Attention!" should be the order of the Day! There should be only one answer by the people to all this official propaganda and that is their emotional and sentimental sympathy should now be given a practical shape. 50,000 volunteers and 25 lakhs for Civil Disobedience in May! Aye, India must complete this by the 18th of March next, in commemoration of the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment which falls on that date."

Our correspondent is quite right in his diagnosis of the situation and the remedy which he prescribes for it. Union is impossible without progress and progress is impossible without union. It is the atmosphere of doubt and hesitation which has beset the people ever since the publication of the report of the Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee, the divisions and still more the rumours of divisions among nationalists that have created conditions which afford a field for such a nefarious propaganda as our correspondent fears. "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," and idleness alone, in conjunction with the general feeling of disappointment in the country, is sufficient in itself for the production of a few unhappy incidents in this vast country which would be magnified by the opponents of Indian nationalism into portentous events. The thing is to avoid all such unhappy incidents, which are always of a purely local nature and concerned with petty things. When Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers were at large, the news of a dispute between Hindus and Muslims even in some little village brought the leaders to the spot directly, to lift the people's minds above their differences by reminding them that God is over all of us, and that in His service is the way of peace and progress; by showing them the vision of world peace and human brotherhood. But now it seems the leaders occupied in academical discussions of the precise limitations of the meaning of the word Non-Cooperation as pronounced by Mahatma Gandhi have no time to give to education of their "followers." Even the threat of war which overshadows India now, black as it is, has not aroused them to the need of work, intensive, strenuous work for national unity and discipline which was never more strongly needed in the country than it is to-day. Where Hindus and Muslims come to loggerheads it is almost always owing to some misunderstanding which anybody learned in the religion of either party could easily dispel. The very cries the Muslims use are misunderstood. Allahu Akbar! (God is greater) is a cry of peace, unjting everybody who believes in God, a warcry against evil only. All honest men can raise it, and the more they realise its height of meaning, the less will they be moved to quarrel over little things. It is a cry which ought to still all quarrels between brethren, a cry which, more than any other, should uplift the thoughts of men on to a plane where petty quarrels are impossible. It is the battle cry of El Islam, but woe betide the people who misuse it or forget its meaning, for they have lost the vision which gives life to men and nations, and which raises men and nations from the dead.

PARADISE OR HELL?

We have received the following letter from a correspondent in Malaya, who fails to give her name and address and merely signs herself, "An English woman in Malaya":—

Sir,—I enclose a cutting from our local paper which speaks for itself.

I have only to say that personally nothing would give me greater joy than to see every Tamil leave this country, with the exception of Mr. Rama Swamy Pillay and his brother Ganapathy Pillay who have been born and bred here.

These filthy, stinking, dishonest, diseased coolies that pollute the country are an eyesore and an abomination, and to have the Indian Government making it a favour to let such scum come over here would be ludicrous if it was not annoying.

I am only a private individual and can do nothing, but if I had my way every emigrant from India would have to pay a prohibitive head tax before he was allowed to soil such a beautiful country as this.

I have lived 25 years in the part of India that these vermin come from and know the starved, drunken, poverty and vice-ridden lives they lead and it makes my blood boil to hear ignorant fools talk like this. I, who see these creatures living on the fat of the land, riding in motor cars, with coolie lines and hospitals built for them at huge expense—compared with their own pitiful hovels, they are positive palaces.

Heaven send that the day this country is worked in by only clean, honest, sober and industrious Chinese, Javanese, and Malayas may not be far distant!

The cutting enclosed by the correspondent makes a reference to the "Times of Malaya's" criticism of the long letter from a Malay correspondent bearing on the condition of Indians in Malaya, which we published in this journal on 4th ultimo. The only comment we have to offer on the letter of "An English woman in Malaya" is this: Granting that Malaya is a "paradise" and not the "hell" which it was represented to be by our Indian correspondent, one would like to know from this "English woman in Malaya", how it is that Indians, who in spite of their poverty and illiteracy, manage to lead a decent life in their own country, are, once they enter Malaya—the "paradise" of this English woman—transformed into an "eyesore" and "an abomination". Do human beings degenerate in a "paradise?" Or is there something wrong with the "paradise" itself? Does this lady and her countrymen in Malaya ever remember the saying, "Thou art thy brother's keeper?" How have her countrymen and countrywomen in Malaya discharged this trust towards Indians? If her countrymen in Malaya keep Indians in a condition which one who looked on every Indian as his brother could describe as hellish, is it any wonder that Malaya should prove a fruitful breeding ground for vice and misery? In Fiji too Indians are made to live in a veritable hell, but if the "English woman in Malaya" wishes to know whose is the responsibility, let her reflect on the following words uttered by a Radical member in the New Zealand Parliament:—

"While our New Zealand papers were blackheadlining the lie that the women of Russia were nationalized, while that lie was being propagated. . . . under our own flag we had the women of India nationalized. Missionaries protested to Heaven against it. The women of India, despite the principles of caste which had divided them for centuries, met on a common platform and in great public meetings carried their motions of protest to the British Government. Sir, that vile system of forced immorality was operated for the benefit of the C. S. R. Company; and to-day, although the indentured labour system has been legally ended in Fiji, its results remain. People who visited Fiji recently have described it as a veritable sex inferno. It is asserted that young girls are literally sold to the highest bidder in Fiji at the present time, and forced polyandry is rife in the case of married women."

Englishmen and Englishwomen who deliberately connive at the degradation of their fellow-beings of coloured races because they or their countrymen profit by such degradation cannot shirk the responsibility for the consequences of their failure to do their duty as men and women, and cannot pretend to stand aghast at their own handiwork.

Notes of the Day

Indians in Mauritius.

Mr. C. Latchmaya writes from Bandra:—"I arrived here from Mauritius about a month ago and have read with deep interest the letters from your correspondents on the question of Emigration to Mauritius. They are all unanimous on one point, and that the most vital to the interests of the Indian population in Mauritius, viz., no steps to be taken for the resumption of emigration till the views of the Mauritius Indian labourers themselves have been obtained. I for one, as the son of an emigrant, thoroughly endorse the views of your correspondents. It has already been pointed out that the deputation is not representative of the Indian labourers on the island. It would interest your readers to know that one gentleman on the deputation, who is a member of the Council of Government, severely criticised the Government when the Co-operative Societies Ordinance was passed for the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies for the benefit of the Indian small planters. Among other things he said he viewed with anxiety the Government's tendency of pushing forward too quickly the emancipation of the Indians. He said also that those societies would do more harm than good to the Indian small planters and time has justified what he said. The Supreme Court of Mauritius has decided that it is not competent for a Co-operative Credit Society to enter into a contract for the sale of the produce of its shareholders, whereas the opinion of the legal advisers to the Government of India seems to point the other way. Of course, all this is done with a purpose, to prevent the Indians from uniting themselves and to exploit them by all means. When the co-operative movement was just started many of the most enlightened members of the Indian community, knowing the benefit the small planters would derive from such banks, took an active part in the furtherance of those societies. But in view of the obstacles Government itself was putting in their way, they have given up their effort. Indeed the lot of our Indian brothers in that dark spot of the Empire, as you call it, is far from being satisfactory. Our lot is a hard lot and I welcome the suggestion that a commission be sent over to Mauritius for an enquiry into the conditions of the labourers there. I am sure, things will not reveal themselves so rosy as the deputation is trying to paint them over here. Many a sad tale will come to light. The moment is opportune for a thorough enquiry into the question of the proper treatment of the Indians in Mauritius, a question which is awaiting solution for nearly half a century. The island is very prosperous just now and can easily bear the expenses of a commission. Government has voted a lakh of rupees to send over the deputation here."

The correspondent concludes with the hope that the Standing Emigration Committee will press for an enquiry into the grievances of Indians before sanctioning the resumption of emigration.

Indian Railways.

The eleventh-hour postponement of the debate in the Legislative Assembly on railways with a view to enable the Secretary of State for India to make up his mind on the subject, has, naturally enough, caused considerable surprise in non-official circles, which have ground to suspect that pressure is being brought to bear on the Secretary in the interests of the existing railway companies. The remark let fall by the Hon. Mr. Innes, Commerce Member, that the railways in India constituted a commercial proposition, has but added strength to the suspicion. One knows but too well that, unlike the railways in Great Britain and other self-governing countries where they are looked upon as one of the primary means of developing the economic resources of the country and promoting inter-provincial solidarity, the Indian Railways, at least such of them as are not managed by the State, are considered as purely commercial propositions. Their traffic is expanded or restricted as they bring or not adequate profits to the pockets of their directors and shareholders. The facilitation of the movements of people, the prevention of famine, the easy transit of surplus foodstuffs and industrial products—all these, so far as they affect the people of the country itself, are considered as of minor importance. The insistence, therefore, of alien interests on keeping intact the present system of Company-management of railways, is not to be wondered at. But the Government of India and the Secretary of State have a duty to perform by the people of India and it is unthinkable that they should seek to sacrifice the vital and permanent interests of the country to those of a handful of capitalists.

Turkish Diplomacy.

"It is difficult to understand the attitude of the Turks, who do not appear to know their own mind for two days in succession"—such is the sapient observation of our Allahabad Anglo-Indian contemporary. The attitude of the Turks is bound to remain a puzzle to our contemporary and other Anglo-Indian critics so long as they continue to believe that the Turkish diplomats are monsters of duplicity and the Allied diplomats angels of rectitude. If, instead of imagining that the Turks did not know their own mind, the "Pioneer" had the clarity of vision to see that it was rather the Allied diplomats—the Curzons and the Bompards—who were uncertain as to the lengths they would go in coercing Turkey in their greed to secure "concessions" for their own countries, our contemporary need not have felt mystified by the kaleidoscopic turns of events at Lausanne. The "Pioneer" says the Turks "have done their utmost throughout the negotiations to sow discord among the Allies; and it is evident from Lord Curzon's statements that they made overtures to him more than once for the conclusion of a separate peace." There is no need for the Turks to sow discord among the "Allies." The selfish and mutually antagonistic ambitions of the members of the Entente are sufficient to excite their suspicions towards one another—as witness the eleventh-hour *volte face* of the French representative regarding the Capitulations and Lord Curzon's disinterested (!) advice to the French not to insist on the economic clauses. When Allied diplomats appeared not to know their own minds and were changing their fronts every minute as it were, is it any wonder that the Turks should vary their demands from time to time and should even approach the British and the French separately for peace? The Turkish diplomats would be less than human if they did not seek to make the best of the occasion. In any case, they need not be ashamed to stand comparison with the Curzons and the Bompards of Allied diplomacy.

"Political Crime" in Behar.

The difficulties encountered by the police of Behar and Orissa in coping with "political crime" in the province in 1921 are duly set forth in the administration report. One is inclined to commiserate the authorities when they plaintively confess that even with the aid of the specially engaged staff of one superintendent, two inspectors and three sub-inspectors, the Criminal Investigation Department could not examine more than 575 out of the total of 6,723 political speeches reported during the year in the province. We are also told that owing to the lack of an efficient staff of reporters in vernacular, great difficulty was experienced in recording objectionable speeches and in securing sufficiently satisfactory evidence to justify prosecutions. This in part accounts, it is stated, for the comparatively small number of prosecutions compared with the number of speeches delivered and "there is no doubt that several violent speakers escaped prosecution for this reason." The Department also examined 1,105 pamphlets and leaflets and 35 cartoons, but could launch prosecutions against only two writers, one of whom subsequently got off by tendering an apology! After this brilliant record of achievement, who will deny that the C. I. D. are usefully employed during the live-long year and that they deserve all the encomiums showered on them! Side by side with the political miscreants, dacoits of the ordinary kind were active in the province and in one district as many as 127 cases of dacoity were reported. When the C. I. D. were absorbed in hunting down the "agitators", it is not to be wondered at that they could spare no time to look after the cut-throat and the highwayman.

Repression in the Punjab.

Repression is once more raising its head in the Punjab. Not stopping with the arrest of Dr. Gopichand and some volunteers, the authorities have now arrested Lala Dunichand, President of the Punjab Provincial Committee. The "offence" alleged against Lala Dunichand is of the familiar variety—under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which our cooperating legislators are just now busy further amending. Those who were disposed to think that the bureaucracy was tired of the "massacre of innocents" in which it has been indulging during the past year and a half and that it was about to turn over a new leaf, must be sadly disappointed. No doubt, the dramatic gesture of Sir William Marris was in a way calculated to strengthen these fond hopes. But, it is obvious that the bureaucrats, at least those in the Punjab, have learnt nothing from their experience of the past eighteen months. The "Morning Post" and the "Pioneer", which were shocked at the action of Sir William Marris, may now rest reassured that the infection of official magnanimity will not spread beyond the confines of the United Provinces. The parting message of Lala Dunichand to his countrymen which we published on Saturday, shows that far from seeing anything sinister in his arrest, he rejoices at the fresh ordeal which he and his fellow-workers are called upon to face. With the magnificent example of the Akalis vividly before them, there need be no doubt but that the Punjabees will come out of the ordeal strengthened and purified more than ever. Let every Punjabee—and for the matter of that every Indian—take to heart and live up to the parting exhortation of the grand old man of the Punjab and there need be no fear that the march of the nation towards the goal it has in view will be arrested by renewed repression.

Section 144.

If all magistrates in India entertained the same notion of the scope of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code as does Mr. A. P. Middleton, District Magistrate of Saran, the problem of the restoration of "peace" and "order" in this distracted country would be but child's play. Last month Mr. Middleton passed an order under Section 144, Cr. P. C., calling on one Mr. Madho Singh, a non-cooperating vakil who had recently come out of jail, to show cause why he should not be prohibited from "attending, speaking at or abetting the holding of, any public meeting in the district of Saran for a period of two months from this date." Being naturally anxious to know whether his presence at any purely religious or social gathering would be construed into an "offence" under the law, Mr. Madho Singh is reported to have written to the Magistrate requesting the latter to let him know (1) whether he was debarred from attending religious, social or communal or other non-political meetings and (b) whether he was debarred from joining meetings of the members of a constituted body which is not open to the public. The reply of the official was characteristic. It ran: "Sir, with reference to your letter dated the 19th January, 1923 I have the honour to say that the wording of the notice is sufficiently explicit. It covers any public meeting, no matter whether it is non-political or not." In the opinion of this tin-god of the bureaucracy Mr. Madho Singh's mere presence in a temple gathering or at a social function would, thus, constitute a "crime!"

STATE VS. COMPANY MANAGEMENT OF STATE RLYS.

The chairman and his four colleagues of the State party concluded: "We have based our recommendations mainly on the broad ground which seems to us incontrovertible, that as a matter of practical politics companies substantially independent cannot be formed in India, and that without such independence the advantages of private enterprise are lost" (para 239). We fully agree with this. The pro-Company party must be fully aware that the nominal companies have mismanaged the railways for the last 72 years and it is time a complete bar should be laid against their irresponsible administration which has cost India no less than 360 crores of rupees in losses due to the operations of the guaranteed companies. It is totally wrong on their part to ask for the management of a vast property which is not their own and in which they undertake no risk. In the past under the cloak of commercial enterprise, they have exploited Indian money, Indian resources, for their personal gains and for the subjection of those very people who have paid for the vast property. It is hardly possible to find a parallel case in any other part of the world.

The pro-Company members suggested that Company management will better secure the appointment and promotion of Indians in railway administration. The past and present experience and the evidence before the Committee showed how unjust the companies are towards Indians whether in matters of employment or in their dealings with passengers or transport of goods. Indians have nothing but bitter experience from the companies who are generally partial to Europeans in all their dealings in India. If the companies had a sense of justice towards Indians they would not have been in the adverse position in which they are. (Para 235).

Some people hold that Parliamentary control of railways is in some countries exercised under political influence and that political pressure might be brought in future by an Indian democracy to obtain special privileges for railway employees, which might add unduly to the working expenses of the railways.

This argument is totally inapplicable to India where at present the franchise is very limited and does not give any power to the Railwaymen; even if the franchise be extended to Railway men, we have no fear of our countrymen making an undue demand for wages or anything else. They have not made any such demand in the past. Moreover the question in India is not labour versus capital, for there is very little capital in the Indian Railways which does not belong to the people. The question in India is Railway *employees* versus Railway *officials* who are nominees of the nominal companies of England representing as they do the retired officials of India, who virtually carry on the nominal companies.

A complaint is often made that Government departments do not work with the same zeal and economy as mercantile concerns and that Government officials are lax and the machinery of Government does not ensure that economy and business aptitude which are the characteristics of mercantile concerns working with freedom, uncontrolled by hard and fast code rules. This is no doubt true of private commercial concerns.

(Continued on page 10.)

CALL TO ISLAM.

"STAND BY OUR FAITH."

DEMONSTRATION OF SYMPATHY WITH TURKEY.

INDIGNATION AT BRITISH ATTITUDE

ALL-INDIA OBSERVANCE FOR FEBRUARY 23RD.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India has fixed the 23rd February 1923, as the Day of an All Indfa Protest against the Lausanne Failure and Britain's hostile attitude towards Turkey.

It is a call of duty not only to Muslims but to the whole of India, and India expects that her sons and daughters will join in the demonstration and coutribute their mite to make the demonstration a success.

A more detailed announcement appears on another page,

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

EMIGRATION TO MALAYA.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

Mr. Hullah then moved the following resolution in the Legislative Assembly:—"This Assembly approves the draft notification which has been laid in the draft before the Chambers specifying the terms and conditions on which emigration for the purpose of unskilled labour shall be lawful to the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri, Sembilan and Pahang and to the Unfederated Malay States of Kedah, Perlis, Johore, Kalantan, Trengganu and Brunei and recommends to the Governor General in Council that the notification be published in the Gazette of India".

Mr. Rangachariar heartily supported this resolution as he did not think Indian labourers would be running any risk by emigration to these states. The deputation from Malaya had stated their case with perfect frankness and earnestness and he was satisfied with their statements. As regards the question of wages the deputation had agreed to institute an enquiry and the House could trust the Government of India to see to the best solution.

Mr. Joshi suggested to the Government to appoint an agent at Malaya and to impress upon the Government of that colony to introduce the system of compulsory education for Indians instead of continuing the voluntary system. He further asked whether strikes in these colonies were illegal and if so to ask their Government to abrogate such acts as strike was the only weapon in the hands of labourers by which they could get wrongs redressed.

Mr. Sarma on behalf of the Government undertook to make necessary enquiries. The House then adjourned till Monday. Tuesday will be a holiday and the business originally set down for that day will be taken up on Wednesday.

GUJARAT T. S. FUND.

GIFT TO NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

A Hindu gentleman who prefers to remain anonymous donates through Mr. Manilal Kothari, Rs. 50,000 for the Gujarat Tilak Swarajya Fund and Rs. 25,000 for the National Moslim University, Aligarh.

BOY SCOUTS' BRAVERY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Feb. 9

"First Amraoti Troop, Urdu Normal School, helped the Eastern Berar Cotton Trading Co., on the 25th of January 1923 when almost the whole of their compound was on fire and their own labour refused to work. The damage done by the fire is reported to be about rupees a lakh and a half and the scouts saved their cottons worth not less than 3½ lacs. This work was accomplished by the two sections of the 1st. Amraoti Troop under the guidance of Scoutmasters Mr. G. P. Mathur and Mr. G. M. Khan. Many students of Urdu Normal and Practising Schools under the guidance of Messrs. Akbar Khan and Tegh Ali took an active part. The manager of the company has thanked the Institution and the Inspector of Schools, Berar, for the valuable service rendered by the scouts of the abovementioned Troops."

ARMY AMALGAMATION SCHEME

SIR D. WACHA'S APPEAL FOR REPEAL.

MOTION LOST IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Council of State reassembled to-day after a week's recess. The attendance was poor. There were two non-official resolutions on the agenda, one by Sir Ahmed Thambi Maricoir for withdrawl of quarantine restrictions enforced by the Ceylon Government on Indian passengers at Mandapam, and the other by Sir Dinsha Wacha urging the necessity of repealing the army amalgamation scheme of 1859 in view of the intolerable burden of the existing military expeaditure.

Question time lasted nearly twenty minutes. Most of the questions stood in the name of the Maharaja of Cassimbazar.

After replying to several questions the Council proceeded with the resolution of Sir Dinsha Wacha who moved it in slightly amended form. The resolution as amended urged the necessity of repealing or substantially modifying the army amalgamation scheme of 1839 in view of the intolerable burden of existing military expenditure.

SIR D. WACHA'S. MOTION.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha in moving his resolution as amended by himself referred at the outset to the objections that had been raised by the Parliament, by the India Council, by the Government of India and also by the Indian politicians to the passage of the Bill in 1859, and said from his study of the question that the scheme was responsible for the present financial embarassments of the Government of India, which was now to face with a deficit of 30 crores of rupees. This observation was founded, he said, on the statements contained in the official records, the Government of India's despatches, the Secretary of State's despatches, and the reports of the Commissions and Committees appointed from time to time to enquire into the question of expenditure, both Civil and Military. Mr. Fawcett who was a member of the House of Commons had stated it as his conviction that by his amalgamation Scheme, India was, as it were, bound hand and foot to a costly scheme of army administration without any regard to the fact that various methods of organisations, though suited to a rich country like England, might be altogether unsuited to a country so poor as India. Whatever might have been the justification of inaugurating such a scheme there was no doubt, asserted Sir Dinshaw, that India had never been able to bear the costly proposals made from time to time by the War Office under that scheme. Almost every year despatches sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State imploring, praying and protesting against one or other of the proposals went unheard by the War Office which remained obdurate so much so that the Government of India had no voice in the matter. It was an old maxim that the expenditure depended on a policy, and it was the unwise policy adopted by the War Office that went to increase the expenditure of the Government of India and threw a heavy burden on the poor Indian taxpayers. The policy might be even very good, but if the people were not in a position to bear the expenditure created by the adoption of that policy then, asked the speaker, how was the administration of the country to get on? Sir Dinshaw Wacha appealed to the Commander-in-Chief and through him, to Lord Reading who had come here to India to do justice to either get the repeal of the Amalgamation Scheme or to get it substanially modified so that India and England might work together; otherwise the consequences would be disastrous. (applause.)

C.-IN-C'S OPPOSITION.

The Commander-in-Chief felt some sympathy with Sir Dinshaw Wacha but he could not accept the resolution on behalf of the Government because far from reducing the expenditure, the adoption of his suggestion would increase it. The Amalgamation Scheme was originally opposed by critics mainly on political and military grounds but not on financial grounds. It was shown in

(Continued on page 8.)

WAR CRISIS AGAIN.

TURKS' NEW ULTIMATUM.

ALLIES TO LEAVE SMYRNA IN 3 DAYS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

It is reported that the Turks have presented a new ultimatum giving the Allies three days to leave Symrna.—Reuter,

ALLIED VESSELS DETAINED IN TURKISH PORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Constantinople.—It is reported that several Allied vessels are detained in the Turkish Black Sea ports.—Reuter.

INFORMATION IN BRITISH OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 12th.

The latest information received from Smyrna in official quarters in London seems to show that the Turks have thought better of the menacing attitude adopted by them at Smyrna. Although they have put down more mines in Smryna Harbour and the Allies have had to issue warning instructions to foreign merchant ships on that account, the Turks have made no attempt to molest the Allied warships. On the other hand, a conciliatory verbal message from the Angora Government on the subject of the Smyrna incident has been communicated by Adnaam Bey to the Allied High Commissioners in Constantinople. The Angora Government still continues to refuse to admit unrestricted movements of foreign warships at Smyrna and thus simplifies its failure to recognise the Mudros armistice but its message to the Allies would appear to indicate that it has abandoned any idea of taking action.

There is growing evidence that the Turkish ultimatum at Smyrna was due to a misunderstanding at Angora of the breakup of the Lausanne Conference which, undoubtedly, has been regarded there as a definite rupture. Ismet Pasha who has just reached Bucharest on his way back to Angora will, presumably, when he reaches Angora, reassure his Government that the Lausanne Conference is only interrupted. When he passes through Constantinople, the Allied High Commissioners will undoubtedly take the opportunity of impressing upon him that the Peace Treaty is still available for his signature. When the misapprehension on this score has been removed at Angora it is believed that despite the Extremists, saner view generally will prevail there. (B. O. W.)

"MOSCOW SUPPORTS ANGORA."

AN IRAK GENERAL'S APPERHENSIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

General Jafaar Pasha who represented Irak at the Lausanne Conference in an interview with the "Morning Post" said he thought that the question whether the Turks would sign the Peace Treaty was all the more problematical, because Moscow was behind Angora and did not want them to sign. Jafaar Pasha declared that the inhabitants of Mosul and its vilayet were much excited against the Turks. He did not believe that Turkish alone were a danger from a millitary standpoint, relative to Mosul; there were, however, forces behind them which were less easy to account for. The chief reason for the Turks wanting Mosul was their desire to recover Irak and establish themselves on the Persian Gulf.—Reuter.

CLONMEL PRISONERS OFFER MEDIATION.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Following the example of the Limerick prisoners on February 8th, it is officially announced in Dublin, 98 prisoners detained in Clonmel have requested a parole for four of their representatives with a view to discussing peace.—Reuter.

ENGLAND BEAT IRELAND IN RUGBY

LEAFIELD, Feb. 12th.

At the Rugby football England gained an easy victory over Ireland at Leicester yesterday by twenty-three points to five. (B. O. W.)

TEST MATCHES.

S. AFRICA BEAT ENGLAND.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 12th.

In the fourth cricket Test Match at Johannesburg, South Africa scored 295 runs in their first innings. England's first innings had realised 244. Of the three matches already decided, each team won one each and the third was a draw. (B. O. W.)

WORLD'S COVERED COURTS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Barcelona.—In the finals of the Ladies' Singles McKane beat Beamish 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.

The final of the Men's Doubles resulted in Cochet and Coultors (France) beating Tegner and Rovsing (Denmark) 6-1, 6-1, 7-5.

In the final of the Mixed Doubles McKane and Crawley beat Beamish and Gilbert 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S HIGH HAND

SEIZURE OF WORKERS' MONEY.

BELGIAN THREAT TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Paris.—A message from Dusseldorf says that thirty textile factories at Barmen and Elberfeld have been closed down owing to the stoppage of coal deliveries.

Thirteen people have been arrested at Mayence including a director of the Local Branch of the Disconto Bank for supplying money to strikers.

Two hundred million marks deposited in a Bank at Treves as the strikers' fund has been confiscated.

The Allied authorities in the occupied zone seized sixty-one million marks sent to Disconto Gosollschaft at Mainz for strike payments, also securities valued at two hundred million marks sent by a Bank to Hamburg *en route* to the United States.—Reuter.

THREATENING NOTE TO GERMANY.

Brussels.—The Foreign Minister has sent the German Charge d'Affairs a Note stating that in consequence of the orders of the German Government to the officials in the Ruhr and the disturbances which the German Government are trying to cause there the French and Belgian Governments have decided not to allow the "metallurgical and other products manufactured in the occupied territories" to be exported to unoccupied Germany as from February 2nd.—Reuter.

TRANSPORT OF REPARATIONS COAL.

FRANCE SEEKS ENGLAND'S HELP.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 12th.

It is understood that the French Government have approached the British Government with regard to the transport of reparations coal. The French Government, it appears, ask that in order to avoid this traffic passing through Cologne they may use the line Duren-Greven-Broich-Neuss. The British Government has instructed General Godley to confer with General Degoutte on the matter. The line which the French seek to use cuts through the extreme edge of the British zone for a distance of only six miles and it is understood that no British troops have ever been stationed therein. (B. O. W.)

PLAN FOR FUNDING BRITISH DEBT.

RATIFIED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 12th.

A bill ratifying the plan for funding the British debt to the United States which was passed on Friday last by the United States' House of Representatives by a very large majority was yesterday reported on favourably by the Finance Committee of the Senate by eight votes to three. Press telegrams report that the passage of the bill through the House of Representatives was marked by striking expressions of friendship for Great Britain by various speakers. The debate assumed a non-party character and Mr. Garrett, the leader of the minority, was loudly cheered when he announced his support of the bill.—(B. O. W.)

MCGRIGOR BANK FAILURE.

"THE TIMES" TO THE RESCUE OF VICTIMS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

In a leading article, "The Times," dealing with the plight of ex-ranker officers who have become victims of the McGrigor Bank failure, declares that hitherto the War Office's recognition of their responsibility towards the victims is quite inadequate, and evidently the case must be presented once more—it is to be hoped strongly in Parliament—before the inadequacy of the grant of ten sillings in the pound is brought home to the Army Council. McGrigor's to all intents and purposes, was an official concern of the War Office and must make good the whole loss of all those induced and encouraged to believe in the Bank.—Reuter.

SIR PERCYCOX.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Reuter learns that Sir Percy Cox is unable to return to Baghdad, to-day, as was originally arranged, the Cabinet Committee on Iraq not having completed its survey on the situation. The Committee will resume its meetings on a day this week.—Reuter.

FIRE AT SUVA.

INDIANS MADE HOMELESS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Suva.—All Nations Street, the well-known native quarter, has been gutted by fire. The damage is estimated at £50,000. Five hundred Chinese and Indians are homeless.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Richard Cherry, the late Lord Chies Justice of Ireland.—Reuter.

The Management of the Delhi Modern School gave an at home on 10th evening in the school premises and took the opportunity to explain to a large number of visitors the objects of the school which was started in October, 1920.—(A. P.).

LONDON LETTER.

THE CURZONIAN FARCE AT LAUSANNE.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

POINCARE'S FAILURE.

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE RUHR ADVENTURE.

LORD PEEL'S SNUB TO THE MODERATES.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN

LONDON, Jan. 25.

With the most perfect solemnity the "Times" preserves its face in keeping up the farce of its periodical comments on Turkish "recalcitrancy," "obstinacy", "stupidity", and what not at Lausanne. During the last few weeks, we have had from the "Times" almost every possible phase of sophistry in its attempts to maintain an attitude of consistency, while following the intriguing posturings of Lord Curzon at the Conference. We have been told that Lord Curzon has demonstrated with the most unanswerable logic the absolute inalienableness of Great Britain's claim to continue in virtual possession of Mosul, the utter impossibility of her abandoning her responsibilities in Irak and the complete hollowness of the Turkish claim on any ground whatsoever to the oil-producing vilayet. It has also been impressed upon us that, whatever others may say and think,—including the late Prime Minister—Lord Curzon has expressly repudiated the suggestion that oil has anything to do with the controversy, so far as Britain is concerned. On the other hand, it has been ingenuously pointed out, that, if Great Britain's ally, King Feisul, chooses to come to an arrangement with the Turks to hand over Mosul to them Great Britain would not stand in the way of such an amicable arrangement, and it has been stated how easy it would be for Angora to agree to the British claims for the time being and sign the Treaty, that is in course of preparation, and then make her own arrangements with the King of Irak. And the Turks have actually been so foolish and obstinate as to fail to appreciate what a nice little arrangement this would be for them!

TURKS' LAST CHANCE!

At last, however, the farce appears to be drawing towards the long-delayed conclusion, which may be a tragic denouement or an anti-climax. As the "Times" tells us this morning the sands are running out at Lausanne and the Turkish delegates are invited with tearful solicitation for their own welfare, to sign the Treaty which will be presented to them containing the clause, providing for the reference of the Mosul claim to the arbitration of the League of Nations. "It is to be hoped" says the "Times" piously, that the Turks "will realise, before it is too late, the unwisdom of refusing to yield until the acceptable time for yielding has gone by." And it adds.

"Whatever be the issue, Lord Curzon has demonstrated to the world our perfect good faith and our earnest desire to solve our controversy with the Turks by fair and peaceful methods. We cannot surrender Mosul at the bidding of Angora."

Turkey, of course, is not a member of the League of Nations. But the League most generously provides for the case of nations, who are outside its beneficent sphere, in such cases, that they may be temporarily admitted as members for the purposes of the particular dispute in issue. Turkey would thus have a seat on the Council, if she wished. And if she refused to accept the "obligation" of membership she would be immediately subjected to the drastic penalties for which the Covenant of the League provides, amounting to a general financial and economic boycott, which the other members of the League would be bound to employ against her.

CURZON'S FOLLY.

Now we shall continue to be assured by the "Times", and other journals, whose business it is to support and eulogise every step that the Foreign Secretary takes and every word that he utters, that Lord Curzon has expressed the opinion and determination of this country in the views he has expressed and the steps he is taking at Lausanne. Neither Lord Curzon nor the journals that so slavishly support him seem to realise the folly and recklessness of the course he is pursuing. Do they suppose, that, even, if the Turks were foolish enough to yield to all Curzon's threats and to accept the arbitration of the League, that he could ever secure the unanimous decision of the Council of the League that is necessary to defeat the Turkish claim to Musul? Or, do they suppose that, if Turkey refuses, the whole of Europe has become so mad that, in order to oblige Great Britain by satisfying her greed for the Mosul oilfields, they will agree to throw the countries of Europe into further chaos by subjecting yet another country to the process which has brought about such universal disaster in the case of Austria and Germany? There are scores of business interests in Britain, France and Italy waiting impatiently for the opportunity to to get to grips with the business of establishing once more normal business relations with the Turks. Does Lord Curzon suppose that they will be content to let their governments plunge them into a further period of anarchy in trade with Turkey and Asia Minor, for the sake of Lord Curzon's prestige? For that is what it amounts to. There is no opinion here of any bulk that is prepared to support the Government in going to such extremes. Lord Curzon at Lausanne is as much out of touch with opinion in this country as he was with Indian opinion when he was sitting as Viceroy at Simla and issuing his decrees. Perhaps the most amazing thing of all is that, while Lord Curzon and the "Times" are perpetually reiterating the impossibility of Britain surrendering her responsibilities in Irak, there is actually a Cabinet Committee sitting to review the whole of British commitments in Middle Asia, and some of the Government's supporters, indeed many, in the Press and in Parliament, are definitely committed to the abandonment of Irak and all its responsibilities. Does Lord Curzon think he is strong enough to carry his own way in the face of these opposing elements and the doubts of the head of his own government as to the wisdom of remaining in Mesopotamia?

WHAT TO EXPECT.

All these considerations, and especially, the indifference of the general public to all the appelas in the Curzonian press to join in the cry against the Turks, makes me feel that it will not be surprising if, at the last moment, we find that a way has been found at Lausanne to get out of this Mosul impasse by yielding, in such form as may make an appearance of saving Lord Curzon's face, to the just claims of Turkey to a territory that is so patently hers before any other country's.

LABOUR VIEWS.

Perhaps the comment of the "Daily Herald" this morning on the latest development at Lausanne will be of interest to your readers since it expresses fairly well, what, I am convinced, is the general view of the Man in the Street. The American reference in the latter part of the article is of special interest:—

For the same interests Lord Curzon is striving at Lausanne, bullying the Turks, threatening to bring to naught the long-drawn out Conference. He offers to submit the dispute about the ownership of the Mosul oil-fields to the League of Nations, and every newspaper we have seen says, "How fair! how generous!"

Do the writers of such articles not see that this is merely a trick? Why are we in Mesopotamia? On the strength of a "mandate" from the League of Nations. It is true we told the League to "invite" us to look after the country, but, if its opinion about Mosul is asked for, how can it do anything but say: "Mesopotamia is British; Mosul is part of Mesopotamia; therefore Mosul must be British." No other decision could be thought of.

Lord Curzon not only demanded that the Turks should refer the question of Mosul to the League—which is an interested party. He threatened that if they refuse they shall be submitted to all the penalties at the disposal of the League—including blockade.

Now the Mosul question is not the only one threatening the peace of the world. The coal of the Ruhr is more menacing even than the oil of the Tigris. M. Poincare has provoked a far graver crisis than Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

Will Lord Curzon demand that France shall submit to the arbitration of the League? Will he propose that if she refuses she shall be subjected to the "sanctions" with which he threatens Turkey?

Of course he will not. The function of the League, in the Curzonian philosophy, is not to hold the peace between the Great Powers, but to provide those Powers with a convenient instrument to aid them in their historical task of exploiting the smaller, the weaker and the differently complexioned nations.

By such stratagems is the old diplomacy carried on. No one knows better than the Turks the spirit of the Statesmen who represent the States of Europe. An American who was Ambassador in Turkey, publishes very opportunely to-day a book upon his experiences. When Mr. Morgenthau went to Constantinople in 1913, he found the other diplomatists "acting the part of expectant legatees of a friendless, dying man—sitting at tea in his parlour, and waiting for his last gasp as a signal for a scramble to divide his property among themselves. They frankly told me (though, of course, not in these words) this was their position."

The Turkish leaders were pathetically anxious to get Mr. Morgenthau's advice and assistance, because they felt that "America alone had no private axe to grind", was not seeking to cheat and plunder them. It was this vulture-like attitude of neighbours which brought Turkey's misfortunes on her. Had the other Powers helped its inexperienced rulers, all might have gone well. We might have escaped the frightful scourge of the war.

How, then, can Turkey's present rulers be expected to regard British and French statesmen with anything but suspicion and alarm? At Lausanne are the very same men who were plotting and "grinding their axes" before the war!

POINCARE'S FIASCO.

As I predicted in my previous letters, M. Poincare's attempt to coerce Germany has up to now proved a ghastly failure. The French Government is becoming further and further involved in an adventure which has already carried it much further than it meant to go, and of which neither itself nor anyone else can see the end. The normal production of Ruhr coal is 360,000 tons daily. Up till now the total amount of coal, on the showing of the authoritative "Echo de Paris" obtained by France by diverting coal intended for unoccupied Germany amounts to about 17,000 tons, which is, of course, infinitely less than France would have received for reparation purposes in the ordinary

(Continued on next page.)

37 LAKHS ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE.

CRITICISM AGAINST SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved that the Commissioners letter regarding advances required for meeting certain items of expenditure not separately provided for on the Budget of 1923-24 be sanctioned and adjusted afterwards.

The amounts came to about Rs. 37 lakhs.

Dr. A. Veigas moved:

That the Corporation sanction as a special case the Standing Committee recommendation. (2). The Corporation are of opinion that in future an entirely separate Budget called "Ways and Means Estimate" in addition to the Revenue and Loan Works Budgets shoul be prepared and submitted as it done by Government and the Calcutta Corporation to do away with the necessity of sanctioning advances of this nature. (3) That the Corporation are further of opinion that the amounst of recoveries and adjutsments during 1923-24 should not be reappropriated during the year and thus exceed the grant sanctioned under this Resolution.

The President ruled the second and third parts of the ammendment out of order.

"AN UNDESIRABLE PRACTICE.

Dr. Viegas said the pratice of sanctioning large amounts as advances as proposed by the Commissioner and recommended by the Standing Committee must be discouraged, and altogether stopped in future in the interest of sound finance. The practice had been followed for a long time, but they must stop it now. The Commissioner must bring those items under a separate budget called "Ways and Means Budget." They had no alternative but to pass the items now, but they must be careful in the future. They had passed the budget only a fortnight ago, and those items had been carefully secrutinised by the Committee and the Commissioner and if the Committee had sanctioned an advance of about Rs. 37 lakhs to the Commissioner and the Commissioner must certainly have had the particulars of those items with him then. The Calcutta Municipality prepared such an estimate, and certainly it should be possible for the Bombay Municipality also to do so.

Dr. K. E. Dadachonji and others opposed the amendment which was supported by Mr. B. M. Motiwalla.

The Commissioner said they were not new items; they were all in the budget sanctioned by them. He only wanted power to sign cheques.

The amendment was negatived.

APPOINTMENTS OF ENGINEERS.

The Corporation considered a letter appointing two European Engineers Messrs. S. Wardle and W. Whitehead as temporary assistant engnieers in the four vacant places on the Tansa completion work staff.

Dr. K. E. Dadachonji moved recording the letter.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that for the two remaining vacancies, only qualified Indians should be appointed. He said it was the desire of Indians that they should be appointed whenever there were such vacancies, and Dr. Dadachanji who advocated such a policy outside did not give effect to it whenever they had an opportunity of so doing. He thought it was not fair to Indians to do so.

The Commissioner stated he had appointed an Engineer from the Punjab after paying for his expenses and he had run away. Such a thing had happened half-a-dozen times, and he did not like it very much. He knew the desires of the Corporation in such matters and he was doing his best to give effect to them.

The amendment was negatived.

The following motion moved by Mr. K. F. Nariman was adopted: 'That the Commissioner be requested to take immediate steps to inspect and have chemically examined, under Section 414 of the Municipal Act, all tinned provisions, prepared food, commodities, and articles intended for human consumption or medicines at present stored at various places by the Government Surplus Stores for sale and to seize and destroy under Section 416 all such provisions, food, etc., found to be diseased, unsound, unwholesome and unfit for human consumption or medicines and in fit and proper cases take action under Section 417 of the same Act against all parties concerned for storage and sale of such food articles, commodities etc'.

Dr. A. Vicgas moved: 'That the President be requested to address Government to represent to the Railway authorities the desirability of discouraging the practice of mendicants begging in the 3rd class railway compartments and also the practice of these beggars and passengers walking over from bench to bench and thus rendering the seats dirty and unfit to sit upon.'

The proposition was negatived after some discussion.

MAP OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.

Dr. Vicgas moved: 'That the Commissioner be requested to have a plan of the North of the Island prepared on a large scale showing all the schemes of development, the existing and proposed roads, sewers, storm-water drains, arrangements for water supply, open spaces &c., and have it hung up in the Corporation Hall.'

At Mr. Baptista's suggestion Dr. Vicgas added the words that such member should be supplied with a copy of the map.

Dr. Batliwalla moved an amendment that the Commissioner should report on the advisabiltity of supplying a map. They wanted to know the actual cost of same before passing the proposition.

Mr. J. Fry seconded.

The amendment was carried.

Dr. Vicgas then moved: 'That the Commissioner be requested to report whether the deep sea outfall at Worli is intact and how much of it has been completed according to the original scheme and how much remains to be done, giving the actual cost of the work done, the estimated cost of the work remaining to be done and the time it will take to complete it, if it is decided to proceed with it.'

He said lakhs of rupees were spent on the work, and now that it was stopped on account of the new scheme they wanted to know where they stood in the matter.

Mr. B. N. Gumudia seconded and the proposition was adopted.

ACQUISITION COMPENSATIONS.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved and Dr. Javle seconded the following proposition: 'That the President be requested to invite the attention of the Government to the correspondence ending with their letter, General Department, No. 185, dated the 8th January 1920. regarding the Corporation's proposal for the amendment of Section 301 (1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, in regard to the compensation payable in respect of properties acquired for street improvement, and to urge respectfully upon Government the urgent necessity of undertaking legislation for the amendment of the Section on the lines suggested by the Corporation and to submit that the Corporation fail to see any connection between the definite proposal made by them regarding the amendment of the provisions of an existing enactment, under which the Municipality has to pay compensation to the owners of land acquired for street improvement very much in excess of the actual loss sustained by them, and the question of the application of the principle of betterment in the case of Mofussil Municipalities.'

The proposition was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned.

LAUSANNE RUPTURE.

A CALL TO ISLAM.

FRIDAY 23RD FIXED FOR PROTEST MEETINGS.

The Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay issues the following to the Press:—

"It is an obvious fact that the Lausanne Conference has ended in failure, simply owing to Lord Curon's persistent and uncompromising attitude towards Islam and Turkey. It is a pity, instead of bringing about a speady settlement of the Turkish question on principles of justice and right-eousness, and thereby restoring peace and order in the world, the British representative at the Conference has put obstacles in the way of a just and honourable settlement of the Near East Question, and offered such terms to the Turks as are humiliating to Islam and utterly unacceptable to Turkey from the national and religious points of view.

Under these circumstances, Indian Muslims throughout the country are requested to make a vegorous protest and express indignation at Britain's hostile attitude displayer at the Lausanne Conference on Friday, 23rd. Feb. by holding meetings in all towns and villages .They should also offer special prayers after Friday prayers for the final victory of Khilafatul-Muslemeen and His Excellency Ghazi Mstapha Kemal Pasha and the Angora Government. The Angora Khilafat Ashra should also be observed throughout India, from the 23rd Fesbruary to 4th March, for enrolling volunteers for the Angora Legion and for the collection of the Angora Khilafat Fund which will be utilized for the Aeroplane, the Angora, the National Muslim University (Aligarh), and the Civil Disobedience Funds, and other requirements of the Khilafat organisation.

It is hoped Provincial, district and subordinate Khilafat Committees and Khilafat workers all over India wil devote their energies to make the Angora Khilafat Ashra a brilliant success by enrolling members for the Angora Legion and collecting the Angora Khilafat Fund throughout the country. At this time when our Turkish brethren are fighting for the cause of Islam, we Indian Muslims should do all we can to collect funds to help Mujahedeen of Islam and to strengthen our Khilafat organisation. Victory is won only if we make firm and final stand at this juncture. It is hoped the Angora Khilafat Ashra will be marked with unprecedented enthusiasm and no Muslim through India will fail to contribute his or her mite towards this sacred cause during the Ashra. May Allah give us strength to stand by our faith at this critical juncture."

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Under the auspicesz of Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a public meeting was held on Monday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya when Principal Ram Dev, of Gurukal, Hardwar delivered a lecture on National Education, Mr. G. B. Trivedi presiding.

Mr. Ram Dev said he was misrepresented in some journals as Swami which he was not. As a matter of fact, he was a married man, with wife and children, and therefore was a Mr. and not a Swami. Proceeding to his subject Mr. Ram Dev, said colour or caste did not represent a nation. True nationality was indicated by language. As the English language made the English nation, and the French language the French nation, so Sanskrit made the Indian nation. Sanskrit was not only the national language of India but it was also an international language, inasmuch as one who knew Sanskrit could follow many other languages as well. When the Mohmedans ruled India they ruled over its wealth and land, but not over its intellect for, despite all viccissitudes, India retained its Sanskrit language intact. He regretted the present tendency of the Indian youth to imitate Western culture forgetting his own, viz., Sanskrit, which he could learn so easily. If one learnt Sanskrit he would be not only a religious man but also a good politician. True Indian education meant Home Rule, because it was the foundation of Home Rule. He did not mean that Indian students should not learn English, French or German languages. What he meant was that he should first learn Sanskrit, and then other Western languages.

A vote of thanks to the speaker and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ARMY AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

(Continued from page 7.)

1859 that the local army on the lines of the old East India Company forces was more expensive and less efficient than the present regular British troops. At the present day it was clear to demonstration that if the Government of India were to maintain separate British force of their own enlisted in India or elewhere for special and continuous service in India it would be very much more costly and far less efficient than employing as at present the regular British regiments which came to India for a tour of duty on the same rates of pay as they received while serving in the United Kingdom.

His Excellency, in conclusion, said that the first paramount necessity of the war was to beat the enemy, and if they calculated on too narrow a margin of relative efficiency the enemy would probably beat them. His Excellency could not, therefore, accept a lower standard of efficiency than what the Government of India had very rightly aimed at, India contained one-fifth of the entire population of the globe, and it had the longest and the most frequently crossed the frontier of any country in the world and where the interests at stake were so large, so dangerous and so formidable he would be failing in his duty as the Commander-in-Chief to accept a standard of effciency lower than that which the great war had proved to be necessary in order to avoid a defeat.

PRESENT ARRANGEMENT MOST ECONOMICAL."

The present arrangement was by far the most economical. If they were to provide a force separate from the British Army for service in India they should have to set up the United Kingdom an organisaion for recruiting and training on modern lines at a prohibitive cost to the Indian taxpayer. The establishments which existed when the Peel Commission sat in 1859 no longer existed and the recruitment of the forces under modern conditions with the enormous rise in prices since the war would be an exceedingly costly affair. Moreover, it would be unwise and financially unjustifiable to institute a machinery which would enter into direct competition with the British recruiting establishments in order to obtain in the open market the man power which was extremely doubtful. such a proposal were accepted by the Imperial Government which was extremely doubtful. Moreover the pensionary charges would have to be considerably more liberal than those whom they were now paying for the British personnal of the India Army. The arguments which applied in 1859 applied with equal force now. Above all, the British army were imbued with discipline and loyalty to the Empire as a whole in a degree which could never be achieved by a purely local European forces. It was certainly true that they paid rates which the Home Government found it necessary in order to get the required article. But they did this as a matter of business and not as a surrender to the alleged arbitrary dictation of the War Office. Some time ago the cost of the British Gendarmarie for Mesopotamia was worked out at an average cost of £650 per head, as compared with £350 per head in the case of the regular British troops employed in the same country. The problematical independence which Sir Dinshaw Wacha envisaged would, therefore. be both illusory and uneconomical. To act on his suggestion would be ruinous financially and from military point of view productive of great danger to the State (applause).

SUPPORT OF MR. P. THAKURDAS.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas paid an eloquent tribue to Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the Grand Old Man of this Council, for his patriotism and loyalty in moving this resolution. He quoted very pertinent extracts from the Welby Commission and strongly appealed to the Commander-in-Chief to accept the resolution.

Mr. Lullubhai Samaldas Supporting, asked the Government of India to free themselves from the shackles of the War Office.

Lieutenant Lalchand remarked that until the extremists in India kept quiet and the raids in the Frontier grew appreciably less ir number they could not expect to reduce the military expenditure.

Lala Ram Sarandas and Lala Sukhbir Sinha strongly supported the resolution.

SIR DINSHAW'S PASSIONATE APPEAL.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha, replying to the debate passionately appealed to the Commander-in-Chief to accept the resolution as otherwise there would be agitation all over India against the present ruinous policy.

The Commander-in-Chief remarked that it would have been better if the arguments advanced in the course of the debate on the non-official side had been postponed till the Budget time. His Excellency reiterated his view that the acceptance of the resolution would result in greater cost.

The resolution was pressed to division and lost, 16 voting against and 12 for.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday when the business fixed for to-morrow will be taken up.

U. P PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee met on the 10th instant. Several old members also attended. As a result of the endeavours of Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru and Mr. Purshottamdass Tandon to bring about a better understanding between the pro-and no-change parties a resolution was passed urging men of all parties to set all differences aside and concentrate on the Constructive programme with energy and vigour and in the meanwhile requesting the All-India Congress Committee to convene a Special Session of the Congress. The resolution also asks all the district and town Congress Committees to contest forthcoming municipal and district board elections. Other resolutions were also passed congratulating those recently released on their sacrifices and welcoming them back and urging on all subordinate committees the necessity of celebrating 18th March.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

way. And of this 17,000 tons, little has actually reached France or Belgium. In fact the arrival of one train at Tier with 600 tons was recorded with great pride in the Paris press.

The refusal of the Coal magnates to obey the French demand for the delivery of coal resulted in the arrest of half-a-dozen or so of the leading Ruhr coal-owners. This caused an immediate strike of the miners. Not that the men have any very great sympathy with the great coal combine which exploits their labour and its chief leaders, but, because they refuse to produce coal under the coercion of French bayonets and while their employers are under arrest. On Monday night the French Foreign Office tried to bluff Europe by the assertion that the strike had definitely failed and that the men had returned to work or refused to obey the strike order. The pro-French press in this country lost no time in supporting this bluff and we were assured in glaring headlines on Tuesday that the strike had failed. By Tuesday afternoon, however, the fact that 100 000 miners were out on strike had to be admitted. Faced with this dilemma, the French authorities were compelled to modify their original intention of dealing drastically with the Magnates under arrest and the incident ended yesterday in a farcical court-martial which imposed trumpery fines on the arrested magnates, who have now been released. Whether this "climb-down" will appease the miners remains to be seen. Whatever happens, the fact remains that the French Government have now been compelled to admit the failure of their drastic measures so far and have announced the taking of further drastic measures. They propose completely to isolate the whole of unoccupied Germany from the Ruhr, though what particular advantage they will gain for themselves remains to be seen. The Ruhr and the Rhineland will be utterly severed from the body of Germany by a cordon of troops mounting guard over a chain of Custom Houses. For this purpose the army of the Rhineland, at present 50,000 strong, will be reinforced by another 50,000 men. Thus France has now, or will have in a few days, no less than 200,000 troops under arms in Germany and is forced to fill the gaps left in the Army at home by the retention of the 1921 men who are due for discharge. That is the sort of thing, which, combined with the increased taxation which the French will shortly have to face, is not going to make things easy for M. Poincare's Cabinet in persuading the people to support the extension of this reckless plunge into a semi-military, semi-economic warfare—and extensions are sure to come.

BRITISH LABOUR RESTIVE.

In the meanwhile the inactivity of the British Cabinet. in the face of this deliberate aggravation of the chaos and distress existing all over Europe, is rousing Labour opinion in the country. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Executive of the Labour Party yesterday met and passed the following resolutions expressing Labour's policy on the Ruhr invasion. I repeat them here, in case they have not yet reached India through the cable agencies.

"The General Council of the British Trades Union Congress and the Executive of the British Labour Party express the solidarity of British Labour with the working population of the Ruhr in their resentment of the invasion of the Ruhr, which is calculated to bring about the economic enslavement of the German people and the political dismemberment of their country.

"We would remind the British people of the Prime Minister's warning that the occupation of the Ruhr would have a grave and even disastrous effect upon the economic situation in Europe, yet when militarism again threatens to undermine the foundations of European economic life and the British Army of Occupation is in danger of being involved in the conflict the British Government stands by as a spectator of events which lead inevitably to increasing misery and the economic ruin of Europe.

"The Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party condemn this policy of inactivity as one of actual co-operation. It is not sufficient merely to predict that the present proceedings of the French and Belgian Governments will be financially ineffective. The political problem raised by their action is even more momentous in the its effect upon the general situation in Europe than the financial aspect.

"In particular we would point out the great danger of an extension of military operations in other parts of Europe, which we invite the working class organisations of the countries concerned most strenuously to resist.

"We oppose this policy on grounds far more important than its mere ineffectiveness to yield reparations payment. What is now taking place is a military effort to enforce a new European settlement which Britain and America refused to accept at Versailles based on Ruhr—Rhine frontier for France, and the dismemberment of Germany and the complete control of German basic resources and industries by the French acting entirely on their own discretion and in their own interests, and on the military domination of the Continent.

"The General Council of the British Trades Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the British Labour Party, therefore, call upon the British Government—

(1) To adopt a policy of definite diplomatic intervention if possible with the co-operation of the United States Government, with a view to securing the earliest possible evacuation of the Ruhr Valley by foreign troops.

(2) To support any proposal which may be put forward at the next meeting of the Council of the League of Nations on January 29, that the valid claims of France and Belgium for the reconstruction of the devastated regions and Ruhr situation should be dealt with by the League under Article XI of the Covenant.

(3) To press that the French and Belgian troops be withdrawn from the Ruhr pending the inquiry by the League into the whole situation.

(4) To appeal to the Government of the Little Entente, and especially Poland and Czecko-Slovakia, not to yield to any pressure to occupy German territory, and by doing so, involve Europe in a new war."

It was agreed that the resolution should be forwarded to the Prime Minister of Great Britain, to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and to the members of the Council of the League

Other resolutions of protest are being passed in large number by Labour bodies throughout the country. The question is, however, how far the leaders are prepared to go in the attempt to force the reference of the whole matter to the League of Nations or the prevention of further mackess on the part of the French in forcing Europe further along the road to ruin.

LORD PEEL'S SNUB TO THE MODERATES.

I have been reading in the "Times" this morning Lord Peel's reply to the motion passed in the Legislative Assembly more than a year ago for demanding a revision of the Montagu Constitution. It appears to me that our Moderate friends in the Assembly have merely received te snub which, they have merited. What other answer could they have expected the Secretary of State to make? They have accepted the reforms, and, if they thought the Montagu Constitution good enough to take as an instalment of self-government and a step on the road to complete self-government, what right have they to complain if they find that the Act really means what it says; that the "realisation" of self-government is to be by "progressive stages and that the British Parliament is to be the arbiter as to the length of time to be occupied in this progressive realisation of their ideals. They should be grateful that Lord Peel has not told them bluntly, like Mr. Lloyd George, that they have, as yet, shown little aptitude for the legislative duties committed to their care, and announced an immediate curtailment of the privileges so graciously granted to them. I think Lord Peel is unanswerable when he says,

"It would be a matter of surprise had any speaker in the Indian debate attempted to prove as the result of six months' experience of a new Constitution that its possibilities were exhausted and that nothing remained to be learned from further experience of its operation."

I am sure that the possibilities of this wonderful "Constitution" have not been exhausted. I am sure there is much more to be learned. The extent to which the opinion of the Legislature can be defied and its decisions overriden or nullified by the Governor-General in Council have been most inadequately demonstrated up to the present. Let there be no more of this whining and asking for more, before the ink is hardly dry on the Statute Book. At the end of ten years it will be time enough to judge, not whether the Moderate kindergarten has qualified for a larger measure of trust, but whether it has behaved itself with sufficient restraint to justify the British Parliament in allowing it to retain the privileges already granted.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE SERVICES.

The announcement that it has at last been definitely decided to hold a Royal Commission on the Services in India has, I need hardly say, caused the greatest gratification in official circles here, and among the Anglo-Indian community generally. The following comment of the "Times" may be of interest:

The official announcement follows the statement in *The Times* of January 4 that Lord Peel, the Secretary of State for India, had decided to recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission. On the two previous days Mr. Montagu, the late Secretary of State, had emphasized in our columns the necessity for a comprehensive investigation, which he regarded as both urgent and inevitable.

It will be seen that the investigation will take an altogether wider sweep than that of Service grievances. It covers the whole field of policy as affected by the dual obligation imposed upon Government by the Act of 1919. The obligations of maintaining a due standard of administration and of increasing the association of Indians in every branch thereof are not necessarily incompatible, but they would become so if either of them were pushed forward to the disregard of the other. The Commission must advise how they can both be respected by a due equipose of satisfactory Indian and European recruitment. It may be assumed that both races will be represented on the Commission.

The wide range of investigation is an answer to the criticism that the case could be met by setting up the permanent body for recruitment of the Services contemplated by the 1919 Act. Section 96c of the Consolidated Act provides for the establishment in India of a Public Service Commission of not more than five members, of whom one should be chairman, appointed by the Secretary of State. It would discharge, in regard to recruitment and control of the public services in India, "such functions as may be assigned thereto by rules made by the Secretary of State in Council." The body would, in fact, be analogous to the Civil Service Commissioners in this country, and obviously would be concerned not with great issues of policy, but with administrative work designed to ensure the efficiency of recruits. It would be inconsistent with the intentions of Parliament to set up this permanent body and then entrust to it a general investigation of policy, such as is contemplated for the Royal Commission.

While every effort will be made to expedite the investigation the scope of reference will be too wide for hurried and mere palliative recommendations. The *personnel* has still to be selected, and by the time the Commission can be brought together the cold-weather season in India will be on the wane. This is the season usually chosen for tours of Commissions in India, though in cases of urgency such work has been carried on at the hill stations in the hot weather. The assembly of the Central Government at Simla and of the Provincial Governments at other hill stations, and the frequent meetings of the Legislatures there, provide valuable material for the taking of evidence and the ascertainment of differing points of view.

EVILS OF PREMATURE SPECIALISATION

At a meeting of the Historical Association at Exeter, Professor T. F. Tout, Victoria University, Manchester, in an address on "The Place of the Middle Ages in the Teaching of History" laid emphasis on the educational value of academic and mediaeval training, not only for those who wished to become professional mediaevalists, but for those who desired to study later periods history than the Middle Ages, and even for those who wished simply to be well educated. In particular, he urged the superior value of education in fairly remote history as a training in method.

He believed that mediaeval history formed the best training for the young scholar. The Middle Ages hit the happy mean between the extremes. His conclusion, from long experience as a teacher, was that training in sources was the best element in historical education, and that its value was not so much in results produced as in its effect on the learner's mind. There must be an outline course in British mediaeval history, and there might well be, if time allowed, some elementary introduction to the general history of Western civilisation.

The unfortunate tendency towards specialisation in schools, unhappily stimulated by the artificial encouragement given of recent years to "advanced courses" and to doing at school what would be better done at a later stage at the Universities, had played havoc with the old-fashioned ideas of a sound general education. The danger now was that some boys and girls would learn more history than was good for them at school, while the great majority would leave school without that elementary knowledge of the history of their own land which he was still old-fashioned enough to believe to be the best training in citizenship and the best preliminary to full and intelligent apprehension of the duties of those who would live in the democracies of the future.

G. P. Gooch was elected President.

KENYA SITUATION.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S INTERVENTION.

GANDHI DAY CELEBRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 30.

As mentioned in my last letter, a despatch on Indian problem was received by the Governor of Kenya from the Colonial office. It is believed that although from the Indian point of view the question is not absolutely satisfactorily solved in it, it goes a long way in that direction. This has unsettled the White settlers, who are threatening 'violence' to the Government, in case the equality of status is granted to Indians. It is said the Governor has even sent in his conditional resignation to the Colonial Office, which the Duke of Devonshire has refused to consider before the despatch is publicly announced. The Indian leaders in their turn are absolutely firm in their demand. The Government of India have intervened and for the time the atmosphere appears to be softening. Free discussion on the question is going on between the Governor and the leaders. The White settlers' Press is absusive and uncompromising but no one pays any attention to it.

The appointment of Mr. Anantani, as the Indian Trade Correspondent terminated because of his taking part in Kenya Indian politics. It will be remembered Mr. Anantani was appointed by the Government of India as the Indian Trade Correspondent to the Government of India some time back. The Indian Trade Commissioner's bureaucratic conscience could not tolerate Mr. Anantani's political activities and gave him the alternative of honour or sticking to the post, which resulted in Mr. Anantani's choosing the former.

INDIAN AGENTS.

When are Indian agents under the new Emigration Law to be appointed in the Colonies? It will be remembered under the new Emigration Act passed last year, a provision is made to appoint Consular agents of the Government of India in the Colonies. When are they to be appointed for East Africa? The Indian Members must remember that only one agent for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar as in the case of the Trade Commissioner will not do. They must be different members if interests are to be satisfactorily looked after.

The Government of India have wired to the Indian Congress that it is not necessary to send Messrs. Sastri and Corbet to Kenya at present.

GANDHI DAY.

The last Gandhi Day on the eighteenth was observed under the auspices of the Hindu Potters' Community with great rejoicings. This has given great impetus to the amelioration of the depressed Communities in such a distant country. Mr. Anantani said in his speech that it was in this way that Indian potters' crockery will once again be introduced everywhere in place of the crockery form China and Japan and European countries.

"NO CONFIDENCE IN GOVT."

NAIROBI INDIANS' CABLE TO S. OF S.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Nairobi., Feb. 11.—The local Indian Congress had cabled to the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and India and other members of Parliament announcing that a mass meeting at the Congress held on February 7th has passed a resolution of no-confidence in the local Government, the reoson being its delay, obstruction and whittling down of Indian policy, and also as a protest against the proposed fresh restictions on immigration. The cable also states that an announcement of policy is essential and Indian voters can be brought on the roll within a month with the co-operation of the Congress, thus obviating the prolongation of the life of the existing Council. It also submits that the holding of the elections without the Indian franchise will be extremely dangerous.

It is understood that the Governor, invited Indian leaders to attend at the Government House on February 10th in order to hear about the latest cables from the Colonial Office, but Indians refused to attend on the ground that no purpose would be served thereby.—Reuter.

SRINGERI JAGADGURU'S HEALTH.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXTITY.

Referring to the rumered illness of His Holiness Sri Sringeri Jagadguru, Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, writes from Sringeri that there is not much cause for anxiety in the condition of His Holiness. He had an interview with His Holiness on the 8th morning, when he was glad to see the Jagadguru in a better state of health than what the public was given to believe. It appears that His Holiness, in his eagerness for learning, was spending long hours in the day over his studies without much rest and that caused him nervous strain, causing 'a'Chitta Bhramam" (melancholia). He is under the care of an Ayurvedic physician from South Canara, who has been able in a short time to effect much improvement in his condition. Religious men and the public of Sringeri are organising prayers for His Holiness' health and recovery.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

LANDLORDS' RAMP.

A UNIVERSITY IN MELTING POT.

PETROL SCANDAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

The Calcutta public are in a state of subdued panic in view of the landlords' agitation to kill the Rent Act. The Act now in force is due to expire in May. Are we going to have an extension of the measure? Three years ago, the Rent Restriction Bill was introduced in the Council by Government and carried with the aid of official votes. The aristocracy of wealth grumbled ,but they had to bow to the exigency of a popular agitation. The Legislative Council and the Calcutta Corporation are run by the landlords and their auxiliaries. In view of the inaction of Government and the approach of May, a European M. L. C., Mr. Campbell-Forrester, introduced a private bill extending the Rent Act by three years. The landlords who were dreaming of the expiry of the Act, were startled at the aggressive manoeuvre taken for the protection of tenants. Ten days they leagued themselves together under the misleading title of "The House-Holders' Association" and opened a subterranean campaign to defeat the Bill. All the influence that wealth could harness has been brought into their service. The first trial of strength was enacted last week in the Calcutta Corporation. The Bill had been forwarded by Government for the opinion of the Corporation, which is the stronghold of landlords. Elected on a narrow franchise, our City Fathers are pretty good watch-dogs of their own interests, and when the Bill came up there was much ferocious barking. The majority took the view that poor tenants did not benefit by the Act and therefore, irrespective of their own interests, they would vote the principle of the Bill to be pernicious. Mr. J. A. Jones, editor of the "Statesman" suggested a compromise. He would have a small committee of enquiry to test the assertion of landlords that the poorer tenants did not benefit by the Act and to see if the operations of middlemen could not be restricted by amendment of the law. The landlords were alarmed and voted solid against the proposition. The whole case of the landlords depends on anecdotes and hearsay which they exploit beautifully. They dare not come forth to test the utility of the Act by the taking of open evidence. They cry themselves hoarse that the middleman alone profited by the Act. They slobber out that the Rent Act resulted in moral degradation seeing that it restrained the "sanctity of contracts" between brother-men. The tenants have, of course, to fight the "sacrilege of profiteering," a form of dishonesty which has become intolerable. It would be expedient to modify Section 16 of the present Act in order to limit the power of the tenant who sublets his premises at exorbitant rents. Mr. T. Emerson, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, is wholly in favour of the Act remaining in force for a further period of three years. The opposition is led by the landlords who in the Legislative Council form a heavy phalanx. Bengal is the paradise of landlords and any measure restricting their prerogatives has but scant chance of success, unless the weight of Government is thrown on the side of tenants. Will the Maharajah of Burdwan, himself a landholder; decide in favour of the tenants? If the Rent Act is allowed to expire and if tenants are delivered to the tender mercies of landlords who nurse old grudges, there will be riots in every street of Calcutta. Every man will be his own *goonda*.

The University Golmal.

Lord Lytton has written a mollifying epistle to the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Two months ago, the publicity officer had forced a London "Times" article on the attention of local papers. The article contained statements which were false and calumiatory of the University. It was the composition of an enemy. This meddlesome conduct of the Parasitic Department incensed the Senate of the University and they appealed to Lord Lytton to note its hostile intentions. Lord Lytton's advisers revolved the matter in their minds. As a result letter has been written to the Senate mildly deprecating the conduct of the publicity officer without giving him away. It consists of a series of loud words and gentle aside, a wretched feat of equivocal condemnation. Meanwhile the Senate has been furnished with heavy, sealed envelopes containing the draft bill for the reformation of the University and the due suppression of Sir Asutosh Mukherjea. That is still a secret document but Sir Asutosh related the story of his fight before the Senate last week and asked them to weigh the implications of dictatorial measures. Meanwhile two private bills have been scheduled for the reform of the University, but they are part of a bigger plot. According to both these private bills, (drafted by two disinterested pleaders), the Minister of Education would *ex officio* be the Lord Rector of the University. No election there, if you please. The features of the Bill standing in the name of Mr. Jatindranath Basu are (a) that the ordinary fellows should number between 130 and 150, to be elected in fixed proportions by graduates, teachers, Colleges, Legislative Council and Chambers of Commerce.. You will note how the Chamber of Commerce glows with academic interest. There is no representation allowed for the Royal Turf Club, but an amendment would not surprise me (b) 22 members must necessarily be Mussulmans. Mr. Surendranath Mullick's Bill is inspired by his passion for actuarial correctness in the working of the University. He would have a statutory Board of Accounts, consisting of nine members, watching the profligacy of the University! That is meant as a blow-up for Sir Asutosh Mukherjea. It is a side-show implying mighty censure on the University and the real bill will come in due course. Opinion in Bengal is against the destruction of the University by amateurs and quacks. and opinion is growing pretty strong to the fumigation of place-men.

Personalia.

The "Bengales" is responsible for the statement that Lord Selborne is on his way to India to take part in the Public Services Commission. Though Lord Selborne presided over the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1918, he is two much of a Service-enthusiast to detect the mercenary humbug underlying latter-day manoeuvres. Further, he is a Dyerite who during the House of Lords Debate on the Punjab massacres voted in exoneration of Dyer. Mr. Basu who is a member of the Commission is reported to be in the running for a Bengal Executive Councillorship. Sir Abdur Rahim will probably be sent to the India Council. Sir Abdur Rahim's translation should serve as an opportunity to reduce the Executive Council, but vested interests have succeeded in "shelving" the Retrenchment Committee's Report. So there is not much hope of economy being really effected by the Government of Lord Lytton, who personally is a good natured dilettante strongly holding the opinion of the last man he meets.

The Petrol Agitation.

Bombay started the Petrol Duty agitation. Calcutta has been galvanised into activity by the knowledge that we are being done in the eye also. Burma petrol is sold in Calcutta at the rate of Rs. 1-14-0 per gallon, whereas in England it is priced 2 shillings or Re. 1-8-0. Still Bengal is within a stone's throw of Burma, while England is six thousand miles away. The anomaly is curious and the motorists of Calcutta have combined to know the reason why. The popular explanation is that it is the result of gross profiteering and that a partial consumer's strike in India accompanied by a stiff export-duty would bring the Company Boards in London to their senses. The Motor Traders' Association have taken the propaganda in hand. They are appealing to the Government of India to impose an export duty on petrol in order to increase the supplies retained for Indian consumption. The infamous price of motor spirit is not the result of any normal law of economics and it is just as well that opinion has been organised in all parts of India.

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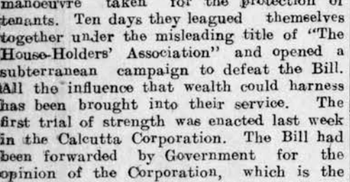

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PLEA FOR KHADDAR.

SETH BAJAJ'S ADDRESS TO MARVADI COMMUNITY.

Under the auspices of the Marwadi Sammelan, a public meeting of the Marwadi community was held on Sunday evening at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, when Seth Jamanlal Bajaj and others made speeches on khaddar and the duty of the Marwadi community, Mr. Govindlal Pitty, presiding.

Mr. Kasturchand Vyas in introducing the speaker said the Marwadi community must congratulate itself on having such a leader as Seth Jamanlal who was taking such a prominent part in the Swaraj movement. Kuvar Chandakaran Sarda he said had always worked wholeheartedly for the country as well as for dumb animals in this land. He had already proved his mettle by going to jail for six months, and he did not require a better recommendation than that to their esteem. He asked the Marwadi community to work hand in hand with other communities in this land for the good of their motherland.

PLEA FOR WIDER USE OF KHADDAR.

Seth Jamanlal said some people still doubted whether khadi had got anything to do with their religion or morality. But he thought that the khadi question was more a religious question than anything else. It was the duty of every Indian to help his brother in every way, particularly when he has destitute and starving. It was the duty of an Indian to save the lives of his countrymen who were starving for want of food. The Mahatma had told them that three crores of Indians were unable to get a good meal in a day, although Lala Lajpatrai thought that the number was ten crores. Was it not their duty to give some work to their starving countrymen and thus save them from premature death? Was it not their duty to help them? The average income of an Indian was calculated at Rs. 30 per annum, and if they deducted the income of the rich men from that, they would find that no one could manage to exist on that. If they looked at the condition of their countrymen all over India, they would find abject poverty everywhere. How would, otherwise, poor coolies go to Assam and indenture themselves for a paltry wage of five or six rupees per month? Because Indians could not manage to live in India, many of them went to the Colonies and there worked as the wage slaves of foreign planters. Was it creditable to Indians that their countrymen should remain in that condition? No doubt if they built hundreds of mills they could use all the cotton produced in this country. But that would mean enriching a few at the cost of the large number of poor people. Was it not better that the poor should work in their own houses in more wholesome surroundings? It would provide work for crores of their countrymen and thus raise their economic and moral standards.

"HANDLOOM WEAVING—NOT MILLS."

India would be rich and the poor people would share in that prosperity. It will not be the few who will be rich, but the large majority of the population would be relieved of their poverty. Mills would never improve the economic condition of the people. The mills also helped to buttress the condition of Government by paying income tax and super-tax and some of them paid as much as 40 lakhs. On an average each mill paid about 150 thousand rupees per year and that meant 350 or 400 lakhs per year for all the mills. There were people who worked to withhold payment of taxes from Government, if civil disobedience were put into force, and what would be the position of the mills in that case? Would they pay the taxes or not?

From the work he had done for the Khaddar Department for the past twelve months, he was convinced that khaddar had come to stay, and the work was progressing daily. That was specially the case in Andhra, and other countries. Khadi had done a great deal of good to those parts of the country. The Marwadi community was a mercantile community and they would not fail to realise the benefits of khaddar for their country. Some sapient people ridiculed the Mahatma for his khaddar policy, but nobody had understood the secret of khadi better than the Mahatma. A man who spun could only earn eight or ten pice per day: no doubt that was not a very good wage; but then the average income of an Indian was only 2½ rupees per month, and by using the charkha he could earn about five rupees per month. Was that not better than nothing? And would it not relieve the starving population? Let them again consider the means by which the British Government killed their cloth industry in India? He asked them to take to khadi for the prosperity of their country and for the sake of their countrymen.

After Sjt. Saradha and others had also spoken the meeting terminated.

THERAPEUTIC DIFFICULTIES.

The noticeable feature of the New Year number of the "Lancet" is a frank recognition of the difficulty in which medical practitioners may be placed by the fact that training under hospital methods, and with the ideals of research before them, may not fit them necessarily to meet therepeutic difficulties which occur. and sometimes occur repeatedly, in actual practice. The scientific attitude towards treatment is, of course, to look for the cause, and this is rightly the way in which the medical student is instructed to regard disease. But when a patient calls a doctor in, he does so because he requires relief of symptoms, and for this it is necessary that practitioners should keep in touch with modern technique.

INDIA WILL STAND BY TURKEY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Who can say, what is brewing on the other side of the Suez Canal? Is it peace or war? In any case, let the Allies know, let Great Britain note, that India—Moslem India—Nationalist India will stand solidly for Turkey, who is fighting for her Faith and her Freedom. Let the Allies note, that

(1) Lord Northcliffe, their Great War Propagandist is no more!

(2) That a Chrirol or a Reid cannot fill his place!

(3) That their tall talk of Liberty, Equality and Protection to minorities will not impress any one in India!

(4) That all their old Diplomacy cannot divide Islam to-day!

(5) Nay, their anti-Turkish manoeuvres have united all Islamic Powers in a bond hitherto unknown for centuries past!

(6) That their policy of Divide and Rule in India cannot and will not separate the Hindus from the Mahomedans! Nay, they will stand together for the Freedom of Turkey, which means the dawn of Asiatic Freedom.

(7) Let the Allies note, that it is they who are spreading pan-Islamism! It is they who are strengthening the yellow peril! It is they who are helping Lenin by their Militarism and Capitalism!

India—defenceless, helpless India but religious, faithful and grateful India—will not be guilty once again of fighting her Moslem brethren on Moslems soil? She will stand by Turkey and Islam.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MR. PHOOKAN'S TOUR IN ASSAM.

(From our Correspondent.)

GAUHATI, Feb. 10.

Sjt. Tarunram Phookan has been touring in the villages of Kamrup, addressing mass meetings to preach the message of the Congress. Though he belongs to the Congress-Khilafat-Swaraja Party, he has undertaken not to speak anything on behalf of the Party. The general tenour of the speeches he delivered at many places was to rouse the people again into active co-operation with the Congress. At Sualkuchi, one of the important Khadi centres in Assam he was received by a big crowd at the ghat and taken in a procession to the local Congress office. In the afternoon there was a ladies' meeting attended by thousands of ladies where he exhorted them to spin and weave khaddar, the symbol of unity and simplicity and urged them to carry on the constructive programme with more vigour.

At Nalbari he exhorted the people to demonstrate their appreciation and sympathy for the sufferings that so many thousands underwent by acting up to the ideal for which Mahatma and so many thousands have been still suffering. He asked them to speak the truth irrespective of consequences. Government thought that they could kill Non-Cooperaion by clapping leaders in prison but had they succeeded in their object Why were they continuing the illegal proclamation of the 24th November last, declaring the volunteer associations illegal, in their statute book They were not still sure of their position. Government were unable to force one to cooperate by the demonstration of their guns. Real cooperation was made of a different stuff. It must come from within the heart, and to secure that there was only one way, that was, the cooperation of the Government with the people. Regarding the remark made by Sir Beatson Bell that Assamese people were not politically minded and that the reformed Councils were not suitable to the conditions of Assam, he said that he was glad that the falsity of these assertions had been so amply demonstrated.

Coming on to the Constructive Programme, which, he said, had been subjected to unnecessary criticism, he said that the Gospel of Mahatma Gandhi can never become stale in spite of its being repeated from day to day, as the Bhagvat Gita can never become stale though it is read from day to day. He concluded with a thrilling peroration, exhorting the people to put their shoulders to the Constructive Programme with redoubled vigour and enthusiasm.

Mr. Phookan arrived at Tihu on 7th February where he was enthusiastically received. He visited the Tihu National School and exhorted the people to take to khaddar and work for the speedy release of Mahatma.
places.

SCHOOLBOY "HOWLERS."

Some amusing "howlers" by school children are referred to in the report of the Chief Examiner of the London County Council on the examinations held in 1921 and 1922 for the award of Junior County Scholarships. The following is a selection:

"The Great Fire of London was caused by a lighted cigarette falling in a tin of petrol in a garage."

"The Battle of Trafalgar-square was fought in London against the Spaniards. One of those who fell in the battle was Nelson."

"Trafalgar-square was where the battle of Hastings was fought."

"London was spoilt by the Great Fire. It is much worse now than it used to be."

"Chaucer was born in London—he translated the Bible—he was put in jail, and after doing nothing for some time, came to the conclusion he might as well write another book, and then wrote the Pilgrim's Progress."

In the English paper the first task set was to "write an account of how you would spend your day if you were King or Queen." The report says that candidates too often made the mistake of assuming that the position of being King would mean unlimited money and motorcars, etc., and so merely gave an account of such places as they would like to go and see and many of them gave such a list as could take months or years to accomplish.

One or two quotations are given in the report to illustrate this:

"I should give all the miners the sack for not working, and would hang the Kaiser."

"I would sit on the throne, and shout at the servants if they were not doing their work, and would give them the sack!" (Sitting on the throne seemed to be the height of bliss to many. especially girls.)

"I should have my children taught to be obedient and tidy and respectful, and also arithmetic and other subjects."

Quite a number of children disliked the idea of assuming the position of King or Queen; or, as one boy put it: "After the day at Buckingham Palace, I should probably be very glad to return to Johnson-street."

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price I Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8
Price 1 box Pills Rs. 1-8
} excluding postal expenses, i.e., As. 6.

Price I full box containing I phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others nake a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR.

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE.

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIC PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI,
Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajas of the Punjab.

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla Pir Gillanian, Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility. No praise overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the diseases detailed above. The liniment never fails to produce the desired effect without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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"The accident was so terrible that the news spread fast."

"The stream of **blood** that had collected in the open drain."

"The accident was such as had never been witnessed in Bombay."

"The car was apparently being driven excessively fast."

See The "Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th February 1923, page 7.

Why was this Car not fitted with the "Laythorpe" Road-Speed Controller?

What we claim for the Controller:

1. Fitted to a car or lorry, it makes the driver automatically and absolutely obedient to the law in regard to the speedlimit, no matter what that limit may be.
2. Causes engine to temporarily cease its function should any attempt be made to exceed the limit
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4. Reduces the work of both Police and Law Courts by making impossible, offences now being tried by hundreds monthly.
5. Saves life.
6. Saves ratepayers money on road repairs.
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The Automobile Road-Speed Controller Co.

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Tel. No. 4638.

For the Automobile Road-Speed Controller Co.

W. H. TRAFFORD, Manager.

STATE VS. COMPANY MANAGEMENT OF STATE RLYS.

(Continued from page 6.)

But those principles are totally wanted in the system of the guaranteed companies who deal with other people's money and who have no funds of their own to use in any way. If there were such a company the railways would have been worked economically and according to the requirements of the public or the railway would have been closed. The public would not have been called upon to contribute over 300 crores which they have given to meet the railway losses year after year.

The advocates of Company management admit:—"There are certain faults in the way in which the (company) system has been worked but, they add, these are capable of elimination." (para 260). The main cause of imperfections in company working, they assert, was the financial policy of Government. (para 261-64). This is not correct. When the companies had ample funds, they did not meet the wants of the Indian public (1) providing suitable accommodation such as waiting rooms, refreshment rooms, latrines in 3rd class, quarters for Indian Staff; (2) in running sufficient trains to avoid overcrowding etc.

They have kept Indians down in the lower rungs of service, denied Indian mechanical training for higher appointments. This the companyites say would come in a direct and definite way (para 279) when half of the Directors on the company Board would be Indians. This would be no more gain, as this would come automatically with the state managements. Indians at present employed b Companies do not receive fair treatment from the European superiors.

A good deal is made out that the Railways are a commercial concern and should be managed on a commercial basis by company with a Board of Directors.. The advocates of the Companies ignore the fact that substantial companies do not exist nor could they be created. It is wrong to expect the State to make over the people's property to a few individuals carrying on the business in the name of companies which are no companies in the real sense. The chairman's majority committee truly state that "the guaranteed companies do not possess the essential attributes which belong to ordinary company" (Para 215-16), ... that the English Companies represent a system essentially unworkable (Para 211), ... that under the present system neither the company nor the Government has any real initiative. "Our experience and investigation in India", add the committee, "have led us to the quite definite conclusion that the system never has worked satisfactorily and cannot be made to do so" (para 212).

As regards relative efficiency of State management and Company management in India, we find State management is more economical and efficient than the Company management.

The tests of a sound Railway administration are:—

1. Does it give an adequate, rapid and safe service?
2. Are the prices charged for transportation high or low?
3. Is the undertaking so efficiently managed as to give statisfactory financial results?
4. Are the employees well disciplined and humanely treated?

As regards the first test, there is very little to choose between one or the other So far as the adequacy of the services is concerned, both the state management and the companies' lines give inadequate service. The Indian people have not been properly served in the past, more especially on the occasions of melas or pilgrimages to the sacred shrines.

As regards passenger fares at present the two of the three state systems are cheaper than most of the guaranteed Companies lines. Among the state railways the lowest fares are on the N. W. and the O. & R. Railways, viz.

	1st 300 Miles.	For additional Distances.
	pies.	pies per mile
1st Class.	24	18
2nd Class	12	9
Inter Class.		
O. & R	5½	5½
N. W.	5	5
3rd Class.	3½	3½

The highest fares are on the S. I. Railway:

	pies.	pies.
1st Class.	30	22½
2nd Class.	15	11¼
Inter Class.	7½	7½
3rd Class Mail	5	5
3rd Class Ordy.	3¾	3¾

The other lines generally have:

	pies.	pies.
1st Class.	30	18
2nd Class.	15	9
Inter Class.	7½	7½
3rd Class Mail.	4 or 5	3.6 or 4
Ordy 3rd.	3½ or 4	3½ or 4

Judging from the charges made for the carriage of passengers on the State Railways in India, the State worked lines are cheaper than the lines worked by the Guaranteed Companies. If we go outside India and take an Asiatic country we find the State Railways of Japan are cheaper for 1st and 2nd class passengers. even for long distance 3rd class passengers. The Japanese 3rd class fares for short distance are however higher than the fares on the Indian State Railways generally.

While the rates and fares have of late been enhanced on the Indian Railways, the working expenses in 1920-21 have been nearly doubled as compared with 1913-14. As conditions on different lines vary considerably it is not possible to make any comparison of working expenses on a common basis. The varying cost of coal, gradients in line, volume of traffic direction of traffic. make comparisons utterly useless. A comparison to be useful must take like for like.

One item is clear enough for comparison and that is the salaries of high officials who are not much affected by the prices of common articles of food. The Railway Board's Administration report gives the total number of Railway servants under three heads viz. Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians, but it does not give the total salaries and wages under those heads. I have however made out summaries of the higher officials employed in 1912 and 1922. They show the following totals for all the State Railways:—

	Total No. of Officers.	Total amount of salaries per month. Rs.
1922	1959.	20,41,636.
1912.	1578.	12,26,116.
Increase.	381	8,15,520.
Average Salary.		
In 1922.	....	1,073.
In 1912.	....	777.
Percentage of increase	24 p. c.	65 p. c.
Precentage in open mileage.	10 p. c.	10 p. c.

381 officers have been added to the numbers employed in 1912. The increase is 24 per cent. in the number and 65 per cent. in the salaries. The average salary per officer was raised from 777 in 1912 to Rs. 1073 per month in 1922. The increases are not justified by the open mileage which was increased by 10 per cent only.

The increases in the number of officers and in their salaries were as under on the individual lines.

	No. of Officers. Per cent.	Salaries. Per cent.
Bengal Nagpur.	52.20	120
Assam Bengal	39.53.	109.
Nizam's Guaranteed.	52.77.	100.
G.I.P.	29.00.	72.
B. B. & C. I.	28.00.	65.78.
East Indian.	23.50.	67.57.
M. & S. M.	22.80.	64.
South Indian.	13.63.	50.
Burma.	5	56.
R. & K.	nil.	74.
B. & N. W.	7 decrease.	6.

The State-worked Railways had the following figures:—

	Total Numbers.	Total Monthly. Salaries. Rs.
Issue 1922.	547	5,52,584.
Issue 1912.	462	3,55,021.
Increase.	85	1,97,563.
Average pay in		
1922.		1010.
1912.		768.
Percentage of Increase	18.4.	55.65.
Percentage of increase in open mileage.	8.15.	8.15.

The percentage of increase in the number of officiers was 18.4 per cent. on the State-worked lines; while it varied from 5 per cent to 52 per cent in the Company worked lines. The increases in the salaries were 55.65 per cent on the state-worked lines whereas the companies increases were from 50 per cent. to 120 per cent. These figures clearly show the Guaranteed Companies managements are more expensive than those of the State. The figures of the B. & N. W. Railways are particularly remarkable as observed already. This is an unguaranteed company and its establishment is very much cheaper than that of both the State and of the Guaranteed Companies lines.

According to administration reports the financial results up to the end of the last century showed losses to the State. During the first 20 years of the present century we have had net profits on the official capital, which does not include large payments made from general revenues towards losses incurred by the Railways. If we take these losses into account the Railways have showed losses throughout the 74 years. Financially they have been a failure. The service they have rendered to the public has been inadequate and unsatisfactory. The charges for transportation before 1917 were satisfactory but enhancements which have been made during the last five years show signs of diminishing returns. but for a year or two we shall not have sufficient data to pronounce a sound opinion on the present fares and goods rates. The Guaranteed Companies are repeating the mistake which their predecessors made in the sixties of the last century. For their mistakes the old companies had to go and for the present mistakes the present companies also must go. But should the Indian Legislature allow the companies to continue the high charges? These are injurious to the best interest of the people as well as the Railways themselves. As regards the final test the Indian members of the Railways staff are generally dissatisfied, while Europeans enjoy handsome salaries, powers and various kind of privileges such as liberal leave, residential quarters, educational grants, and a preferential treatment generally, all at the expense of India. These discriminations are more marked on the Company worked railways than in the State Railway rules. Under all these tests State management is decidedly preferable to Indians.

We find no argument which can traverse the strong reasons for State management for India which Sir Wm. Acworth's party have recorded in their minutes. They have fully met the spacious arguments of the five pro-company members of the Railway Committee, who framed two schemes for forming again *nominal* companies for managing the E. I. and other Railways, with their headquarters in Calcutta. Bombay, or elsewhere in India. They make hopeful promises for the better treatment of Indians in the future, admitting the imperfections of the present guaranteed companies, admiring at the same time their past work. We find no ground to believe that the proposed companies would meet the requirements to manage a property in which India has sunk over 900 crores of rupees. The state railways must be managed under the direct agency of the Government. That agency should be responsible to the Indian Legislature.

The gentlemen who have subscribed to the report of the Indian Railway Committee along with the Chairman, Sir Wm. Acworth, deserve our grateful thanks. For the first time they have exposed the true character of the so-called guaranteed Railway Companies who have been mismanaging a vast property of the Indian Government for the last forty-two years. After the exposition of the old guaranteed Railway Companies made by Lord Lawrence in 1868-69, this is the first time that the facts relating to these nominal companies have been placed before the public in unmistakable terms.

The nominal companies have so long held charge of the Indian property without any title to it. Under the pretext of commercial undertakings, they have misused Indian property and the powers afforded by that property for the benefit of foreigners to the detriment of Indians who have been actually defraying and contributing large sums of money towards the building and upkeep of that property. It is curious that Indian resources have been misused against Indians themselves. The pretext of commercialism has given an opportunity to the retired officials of the Government of India to benefit themselves and England at the expense of India and Indians.

Suggestions have been made for two alternative forms of State-management, viz.:—

(a) Management directly by the State.
(b) Management by the State with the help of Boards on the lines of the Port Trust Boards.

The Acworth Committee's proposals cover only the central board of control, viz., the Railway Commission, under whom there should be the usual organisation of the Railway Agent and the heads of departments. Another board like the Port Trust Boards should be superfluous—a fifth wheel in the coach. It would simply add to the cost of working the Railway. Instead of a local board, it would be better to place the railways under the Railway Department of the Provincial Government. Control of the railways should however for the present remain under the Government of India including the Legislature. The Indian demand for the State management of the State Railways is expressive of the national feeling towards freedom of the country, towards gradual realization of the self-government for India. India is entitled to have this at once at least in its chief commercial concern, for its internal development. The battle for the State management is virtually a fight against a wrong which has been inflicted on India under the false name of Company-management of our commercial railways. The Acworth Committee have expired the hollow constitution of these companies, and India cannot be misled any longer.

Our opponents are citing instances of deficits in State-management in foreign countries and of successful Company-managements there, but they ignore the broad fact that in no other country there are nominal companies like the guaranteed companies of India. There is no such parallel in the world's history of railways. These companies took advantage of the faith of Indian people in the British Government. They have taken an undue advantage of that faith. That faith in the companies is gone. The companies have to thank themselves for their fate. They carried the unfair treatment of their masters—the Indians—too far. They must now go. They were actually driven out by Lord Lawrence half a century ago, but under false cloaks they got themselves re-enlisted and have repeated the old history in more than one respect. Their extravagance is evident from the higher rates of salaries they pay to their European officials as compared with State salaries or salaries of unguaranteed Railway Companies. The effects of their extravagance affect the public by the recent enhancements in passenger fares. In this matter the guaranteed companies are repeating the old history of their predecessors—the old guaranteed companies. They have taken the false step which the old companies did in the 'sixties of the last century a mistake which was rectified—rather forced upon the companies by the introduction of the State railways from 1880.

The President of the Indian Railway Conference Association, at the 1922 session of that Association sounded a note of warning. "If the Railway charges", he said, "be fixed so as to return a *fair* (moderate) interest on Railway capital; it is evident that either the railways must be closed or that, instead of contributing a substantial amount to the general revenue of the country as they have generally done in recent years, they will become a burden on the tax-payer." He evidently wants a large return on capital and heavy charges on goods as well as passengers. He is opposed to the Rates Tribunal recommended by the Acworth Committee on the lines of the Tribunal in force in England.

He however noted that the enhanced fares have caused a fall in the number of passengers, especially in the upper classes. This ought at least to show the Railway administrations that the policy of charging too high passenger fares will not serve the purpose. The remedy lies in moderate charges for both passengers and goods, in strict economy in Railway expenditure, and in the general efficiency of the Railway service which will bring down the working expenses.

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ALL MODELS Complete with SELF-STARTER and ELECTRIC LIGHTING SETS, SPARE WHEEL, Etc.

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12 h.p. 2/3 Seater Open 4 Seater Open 2 Coupé, with Drop Head.

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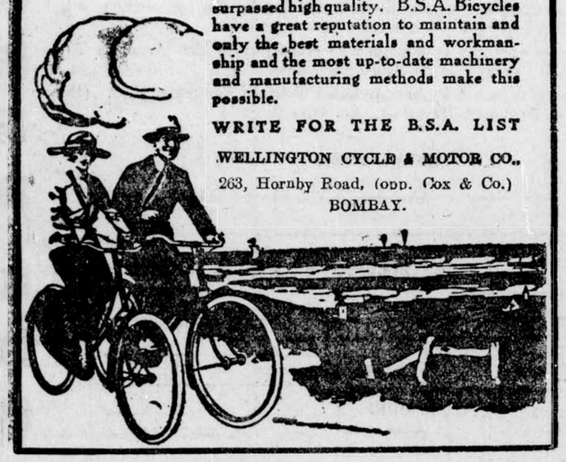

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KARACHI ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

REPRESENTATION FOR AFFILIATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A meeting of the Hyderabad Punchayat was held on Friday night under the presidency of Mr. Rupchand Balaram to make a representation to H. E. the Governor of Bombay to advise the Syndicate of the University to revise its decision refusing affiliation to the Karachi College of Engineering.

Mr. Rupchand dwelt upon the great need of the engineering college for the agricultural needs of the province where a great irrigation scheme in shape of "Sukkur barrage" was shortly to be launched.

He urged on the people to agitate to secure re-affiliation for the college.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting:—"It is resolved that the existence of the Engineering College for the agricultural province of Sind depending upon irrigational work as an absolute and immediate necessity and the non-affiliation of the Engineering College by the University of Bombay is highly detrimental to the interests of Sind, depriving Sindhi youths of chances of employment of irrigational works including the proposed Sukkur barrage and opening the door for the employment of Punjabi engineers. This meeting respectfully requests His Excellency the Governor both in his capacity as the Governor of Bombay and as the Chancellor of the University, the Vice-Chancellor and the Commissioner in Sind to exert their influence with the syndicate and the Senate of the University to affiliae the Karachi College of Engineering."

PROSPECTS OF COMPROMISE.

MAULANA AZAD'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

Referring to a Bombay message regarding his resignation of the membership of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee recently published Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad in a statement to the Press said that he resigned the membership of the Working Committee for entirely different reasons to that which appeared in the papers. The Moulana said that for sometime past he had been endeavouring to bring about a compromise between the anti-councilite and pro-councilite parties and as the thought that it would not be consistent to undertake this task of bringing about a compromise between the two parties while continuing his membership in any one of those parties he accordingly resigned his membership. Moulana Azad further stated that he was not working with Mr. Chotani in his arrangement for a compromise and he was not aware of the efforts of Mr. Chotani in this direction. His own efforts at a compromise far from being a failure as was stated in the Bombay message has progressed well in the right direction and that the Working Committee of the Congress had accepted the terms of compromise which was also supported by Hakim Ajmal Khan and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN STATES.

MR. DAS ADVOCATES POLICY OF NON-INTERVENTION.

Deshbandhu Das was interviewed by a representative of "Rajasthan Patrika." The Deshbandhu on being asked his views on the Indian States replied :—

"I believe that Indian States should be protected as much as possible. If there is any question of misgovernment the question must be settled by the rulers and the ruled. Outside interference is likely to be injurious."

Question: Are you in favour of including Indian States in the Congress programme?

Answer: In my opinion the Indian States should not be included within the direct activities of the Congress because that would lead to, what I call, outside intervention. If there is any question of injustice or misgovernment or self-government, it is for the people of such States to take the initiative.

Question: Will you stand by the side of the Indian States?

Answer: If by standing by the Indian States is helping them in any question between them and the British Government, I agree with Babu Motilal Ghose. But if the question arises in connection with the internal administration between the rulers and the ruled, the policy of the Congress ought to be one of non-interference.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon gave a Purdah party at Government House, Maras, on the 9th instant and over 800 guests were present.

Mr. J. T. P. Wilson. Assistant Inspector General of Police has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Police, Madras, in place of Mr. P. Hannyngton, Commissioner of Police who has been granted leave.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam.

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Thanking you for your able treatment.

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(6)

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THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspbery drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7 lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

Dr. D. WRITER & Co.

Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs, Purgative and Confectioners.
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No 7

ASK FOR ORIGINAL

4711

GLYCERINE BAR UNIVERSAL TOILET SOAP FOR HEALTH & BEAUTY

SOLD EVERYWHERE

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

BUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Safroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

GAME AND ..... You're always a winner with Mr. Neverlate as a partner. His timing is perfect and as for his service ..... well, like West End Watches a good service is a certainty. A West End Watch is the steadiest and most reliable partner in the Great Game of Life—always in the correct position, whether on wrist or in pocket. Ready with the right time—all the time.

Ask for a West End Watch and see you get it. The name is on the dial. Prices to suit every purse.

Profusely Illustrated Catalogue FREE on request.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

SANITARY WARE

Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Basins, Closets, Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Galvanized Cast Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's Requisites, etc., etc.

Clubwalla Company,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A WONDERFUL BODY-BUILDER FOR CHILDREN

ESCA SYRUP

is the Best Medicine you can buy for

WEAK CHESTS
COUGHS
COLDS
BRONCHITIS
CONSUMPTION
SPITTING OF BLOOD.

If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after-effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised with its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8-0 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one Teaspoonful.

Sold by all Chemists Everywhere

WHOLESALE

MARTIN & HARRIS,
8, WATERLOO STREET, CALCUTTA
119, PARSI CHURCH ST., BOMBAY.

Obtainable of all Chemists or from the Agents, Sri Krishna Bros., Chemists.
323, THAMBU CHETTY STREET,
P. O. Box No. 166. MADRAS.

ESCA
TRADE MARK
SYRUP
Sulfoguajacolate of potassium with hypophosphites Etc.
Direction for use
One tea spoon full to be taken 4 to 5 times a day unless order to the contrary is given by the doctor
EMIL SCHELLER & Co.
ZURICH

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on 11 April, 2017

Who Wants Rs. 1000?

EVERY MONTH FOR NINE MONTHS

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000.
2nd PRIZE Rs. 500. 3rd PRIZE Rs. 250.
250 PRIZES of 100 Cigarettes Each.

EVERY MONTH FOR NINE MONTHS

Imperial Specials
CIGARETTES

SAVE THE RED SEALS which are found in each tin of "Imperial Specials" Cigarettes.

YOU may win Rs 1,000. **YOU may win Rs. 250.**
YOU may win Rs. 500. **YOU may win 100 Cigarettes.**

"Imperial Specials" Monthly Competition.

These Prizes will be awarded EVERY MONTH for NINE MONTHS.

PRIZES:

FIRST PRIZE	-	Rs. 1,000
SECOND PRIZE	-	Rs. 500
THIRD PRIZE	-	Rs. 250

250 Prizes of 100 Cigarettes each of any one of the brands mentioned in Rule 1.

These Prizes will be awarded EVERY MONTH for NINE MONTHS.

The above prizes are offered **each month**, for **nine months**, for the best sentences composed in which the initial letters of the words in such sentences when taken in sequence will form one of the following words. A different word will be used for each month's competition for the nine months April—December 1923, as follows:—

April, "IMPERIAL"; May, "SPECIALS";
June, "ARCADIAN"; July, "TURQUOISE";
August, "MENTONE"; September, "MAGNUMS";
October, "VIRGINIAN"; November,
"TURKISH;" December, "FINEST."

For example, for the April competition the initial letters of the words forming the sentence should, when taken in sequence, make "IMPERIAL." Similarly the word for the May competition would be "SPECIALS," and so on. Here are two examples as a guide for the April competition:—

I 'm	I f
M ost	M y
P articular	P oor
E verywhere	E ffort
R equiring	R ecognised
I mperials	I 'll
A fter	A ssuredly
L unch	L augh.

Rules and conditions which Competitors must strictly observe.

1. Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish but each entry must consist of one sentence only, and must either be made on one of the printed entry forms which will be found packed in tins of "Imperial Specials" cigarettes and other Arcadian Tobacco Company's brands or **on the form appearing in this advertisement.** Each entry form must either have affixed thereon (in the spaces provided) two genuine red and/or blue seals (with the A. T. C. Embossed Monogram) taken from the inside or outside of tins containing any of the Arcadian brands of cigarettes as mentioned below, or be accompainied by ten empty "Imperial Specials" 10's packets.

"Arcadian Specials No. 1"	Turkish
"Arcady"	"
"Turquoise"	"
"Mentone"	"
"Imperial Specials"	Virginian
"Imperial Specials Magnums"	"

2. Entries for each month's competition should be posted to the Managers of the Imperial Specials Competition, Post Box No. 601, Calcutta, and will be accepted by any postal delivery up to the last postal delivery on the last day of that month, and under no circumstances will any entry for a particular month's competition be accepted by any later delivery (no matter what may have been the reason or cause for the delay in delivery).

2. Prizes as mentioned above will be awarded in order of merit, to those competitors who in the opinion of the Managers of the Competition have submitted the best entries and entries will be judged in accordance with their originality, cleverness and wit. A competitor who **submits more than one entry may win more than one Prize,** as prizes will be awarded strictly on the merits of each entry.

4. Under no circumstances whatever will either the Managers or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., acknowledge receipt of any entries, nor will they accept any responsibility for any entries not received, whatever may have been the reason for such non-receipt, and under no circumstances will the Managers or the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., enter into any correspondence with competitors or with intending competitors on this or any other subject whatever in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

5. The judging of all entries will take place each month as soon as possible after the last day of each month, and the sentence which wins the first prize, together with the names and addresses of all prize winners will be published in the principlal newspapers.

6. The decision of the Managers of the competition is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

7. Competitors by the fact of their entering for the competition will be considered as accepting these rules and conditions.

8. This competition is not open to employees of the Arcadian Tobacco Co., Ltd., or any of its Allied Companies.

This notice is issued by the Arcadian Tobacco Company, Ltd. (Incorporated in England), Post Box, No. 601, Calcutta.

ENTRY FORM

Full Name_____

Address_____

SENTENCE TO BE WRITTEN HERE:—

"Arcadian No. 1	Specials" Turkish
"Arcady"	"
"Turquoise"	"
"Mentone"	"
"Imperial	Specials" Virginian
"Imperial (Magnums)	Specials" Virginian

PASTE SEAL HERE.

PASTE SEAL HERE.

Here state which of the above named brands you desire in the event of your winning one of the 250 prizes of 100 Cigarettes.

Name of brand (10)_____

CUT OUT FORM AT DOTTED LINES.

ARCADIAN TOBACCO
Co - Ltd
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

London. P. O. Box 601, CALCUTTA. Bangalore.

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